FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEU DECISION ON FRG WEAPONS PRODUCTION VIEWED

CSSR: Source of Apprehension

LD191312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the decision of the West European Union [WEU] Council to abolish the ban on the production of strategic bombers and far-range missiles in the FRG.

It states that Czechoslovakia has received the news of this decision with apprehension, for lifting the ban on the production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles in the FRG is in contradiction with the agreement pledges, according to which the FRG must not have at its disposal offensive weapons capable of threatening not only neighboring but also distant countries. Involved are the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements which contain stipulations whose aim was to disarm and do away with the German war industry and to prevent the reemergence of Germany as an aggressive power. In the Potsdam Agreement the victorious powers expressed their determination to root out German militarism and Nazism and, in the future, too, carry out the necessary measures in mutual agreement that would ensure that Germany would never again threaten its neighbors or world peace. The Potsdam Agreement further stipulates that Germany will be banned and prevented form producing weapons, ammunition, and war materials, as well as all types of aircraft and military vessels.

The WEU decision comes after the U.S. missiles -- first-strike Pershing II's -- have begun to be deployed on FRG territory on the basis of the agreement of the Federal Government and the Bundestag.

Together with these bellicose measures, voices calling for the revision of the results of World War II are resounding and strengthening in the FRG, as we witnessed at the recent Sudeten German meeting and at other similar meetings.

Czechoslovakia, the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs further says, as an immediate neighbor of the FRG, feels immediately threatened by this policy. Its inhabitants, on the basis of their bitter historical experience, know very well that the military circles have so far always utilized all possibilities to build military potential. The Government of the FRG unilaterally and voluntarily renounced the production and possession of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons. Czechoslovakia appreciates this decision. The Government of the FRG has also stated that it is not going to use the abolition of the ban for actual production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles, as the WEU Council has decided. It is not a very convincing claim. The FRG is already using its WEU membership in order to participate, together with other member-states, in the production of strategic weapons, whether aircraft or missiles. At a time when the FRG Government published its negative answer to the USSR memorandum on the WEU Council decision, the FRG defense minister agreed with his U.S. colleague on the purchase of new missile systems worth DM7 billion. All these steps weaken the foundations of European security. This danger is increased also by FRG policy which officially states that it considers the German question open.

Czechoslovakia feels the duty to express serious apprehensions over this development. It expects that the FRG will fulfill its declaration and will not use the WEU Council decisions to strengthen its military potential. At the same time, it is of the opinion that the signatories of the Potsdam Agreement should see to it that the assurances of the FRG Government on its peaceful intentions are authentic, says the statement of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its conclusion.

GDR: Arms Race Fueled

AU191245 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 84 p 2

["M.A." commentary: "Turning the Armament Spiral"]

[Text] The WEU Council decision to lift the ban on FRG production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles, which has been valid to date, caused concern in many European capitals. This is because this decision was made at a time when European politicians in East and West, representatives of diverse political directions, have begun thinking about and discussing proposals on how the escalation in the arms spiral can be stopped and how military equilibrium can be guaranteed at the lowest possible level. The WEU decision points precisely in the opposite direction. Thus, the Federal Republic is given the possibility to produce and deploy its own long-range offensive weapons which also endanger distant states. In a memorandum from the USSR to the FRG Government, it is pointed out that this dangerous step is being taken immediately after the beginning of the deployment of American nuclear first-strike means of a strategic nature on the territory of the Federal Republic.

In Bonn it is announced that it is not intended to make use of the new armament possibilities offered by the WEU decision. But one recalls that the Federal Republic has used similar decisions of the WEU to develop its armament potential -- for example, 4 years ago, when the tonnage limitation for the construction of submarines and surfaces warships, valid till then, was lifted.

The question arises as to how the lifting of the ban on the production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles can be reconciled with the repeated statements in Bonn that the main thing is to create peace with fewer and fewer weapons and also with the declarations of the Federal Republic that particularly in the presently aggravated international situation the German states have a special responsibility for peace in Europe.

Hungary: Commitments Violated

AU191900 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jul 84 p 2

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Justified Concern"]

[Text] "We will radically obliterate German militarism and Nazism and, now and in the future, the allies, in accord with each other, will also implement other measures to ensure that Germany never again endangers its neighbors and world peace." This was signed by leaders of the three great powers of the antifascist coalition on 2 August 1945 in Potsdam. The agreement stipulated: "For the purpose of eliminating the German war potential, the production of weapons, ammunition, and other instruments of war and the production of aircraft and warships is prohibited and prevented."

Barely 9 years passed after this when, on 23 October, the members of the WEU -- the so-called Brussels agreement (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Great Britain) -- admitted the FRG into their ranks, and this opened the door for its admission into NATO. Admittedly, it was still laid down in the WEU's protocol: The Government of the FRG pledges that "it will not produce nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons...nor weapons of certain other types on its territory."

Although the FRG's admission to NATO and the creation of the Bundeswehr have increased tension, the fact that the production of offensive weapons was limited in West Germany alleviated this effect somewhat. Now, however, even the last prohibition concerning the production of strategic weapons -- strategic bombers and long-range missiles -- has been rescinded.

This step is obviously at variance with the international commitments of the Western powers, as well as with that to which the FRG had committed itself 14 years ago in the Soviet-West German treaty, which plays an important role in the Helsinki process. This treaty was characterized by the then-Chancellor Willy Brandt at the time: "We have not lost by the treaty anything that we had not gambled away long ago. We have the courage to open a new page of history.... This treaty is destined to open a path onward and, if it accomplishes this, it will serve the cause of peace, Europe, and all of us." It is not this cause that the present step serves.

As is known, the FRG Government has assumed a great responsibility since then by contributing to the fact that the country's territory has become a staging area for weapons with a first-strike capability. With the production of strategic offensive weapons, this responsibility will further increase.

Many people in the West -- where for 4 decades it was regarded as very important indeed to circumscribe the FRG's military potential -- are now pretending to be surprised that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have spoken up because of the rescission of the circumscription. Yet it is natural that the forces of peace act against this development, which weakens the security of Europe and, not least, that of West Europe. Even thus far, the Bundeswehr has been the strongest West European army, and its equipment with additional offensive weapons is, in itself, disquieting. In addition, expanding West German weapons production will inevitably encourage the revanchist forces of the FRG, which have not relinquished restoration of the 1937 borders, annexation of the GDR, and revision of the Oder-Neisse border.

Yet the historical lesson holds: One must struggle against war before it breaks out.

'SERIOUS DIFFERENCES' MARK FINAL MBFR SESSION

AU191440 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1420 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna -- There were serious differences between East and West in today's final session of the Vienna arms reduction talks. U.S. delegation head Abramowitz called on the East bloc not to "maneuver unproductively."

Polish chief delegate Przygodski complained that the NATO proposal could not move the negotiations forward. At the press conference afterward, the press spokesman for the Eastern bloc said that one could not just "negotiate endlessly."

OVER 1,200 ATTEND PERUGIA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU191015 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 84 p 2

[Permanent correspondent V.K. report]

[Text] Rome, 17 Jul -- The third European conference on nuclear disarmament opened this afternoon at the Tureno Theater in Perugia, central Italy.

Approximately 1,500 delegates from all over the world are attending. It was estimated that approximately 1,200 representatives of peace movements and committees would come, but the number has increased in the meanwhile.

The conference is being attended by a delegation of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence, and Equality of Peoples, headed by its president, Dr Slavko Komar.

After the festive opening today and the greetings of the hosts, the city of Perugia and the Coordination Committee of the Italian Peace Movements, the conference will work in commissions and groups. The debate tomorrow and the day after tomorrow will center on "The Future and the Strategy of the Peace Movement."

The next subject is "Security in the Mediterranean," and this is an innovation which distinguishes this third conference from the preceding two.

The fourth day of the gathering, Friday, will be devoted to a dialogue with the peace movements from other parts of the world, the councils and committees from East European countries, North America, the Pacific, liberation movements, and so forth.

ALGERIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS LEADERS

Talks With Mladenov

AU161946 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Algerian relations are developing on the upgrade and in the mutual interest: Foreign Ministers Mr Petur Mladenov of Bulgaria and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi of Algeria were unanimous in that conclusion. At the official talks, which opened here today, the two ministers emphasised the good relations in the sphere of politics, which are exemplified by the contacts between the BCP and the Front de Liberation Nationale (F.L.N.), between the parliaments, the trade unions and the mass organisations in the two countries.

They pointed out that the friendly relations between the two countries and the character of their economies provide the possibility for still better and more regular promotion of economic and technoscientific cooperation.

The two ministers also examined some international issues, noting the dangerous tension in international relations. The Bulgarian foreign minister called attention to the incessant attempts of the U.S. and of its NATO allies to disrupt to their advantage the existing military and strategic parity between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that among the most dangerous manifestations of this line is the current deployment of medium range missiles in a number of West Euorpean countries. That has necessitated the taking of counter measures to guarantee the security of the Warsaw Treaty countries and to preserve the parity.

Minister Petur Mladenov underlined that all crucial problems can and must be resolved by negotiations, but honest and business-like negotiations based on the principles of parity and equal security, negotiations without preconditions, such as the ones that Washington poses at present in connection with the Soviet-proposed talks on the prevention of outer space militarisation.

The two sides unequivocally emphasised the importance of the convocation of an international conference for the settlement of the Middle East question with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The two ministers stressed the need of strengthening the unity of the PLO and of the unification of all progressive forces in the Arab world as a sine qua non for a just and durable settlement of the conflict.

Voicing their concern over the ongoing Iran-Iraq war, the ministers underlined that a tangible danger is arising in the Persian Gulf of a direct military interference on the part of the imperialist forces, which also poses a threat to world peace. They declared themselves for a speedy peaceful settlement of the disputes between the two countries.

They also discussed the situation on the African Continent and more particularly in the Horn of Africa and the maneuvers of imperialism in that region. The two sides expressed their support to the efforts of the Organisation of African Unity to achieve a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Chad by its own people through negotiations between the hostile factions.

The ministers will go on with their talks on international issues tomorrow.

International Issues Discussed

AU171219 Sofia BTA in English 1145 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- The talks between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Algeria Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, now concentrating on the major international issues, were resumed here this morning.

Discussing the first stage of the Stockholm conference, they noted that this was one of the few international fora at which important matters were being discussed.

The Bulgarian foreign minister elaborated on Bulgaria's peace and constructive Balkan policy. He made his Algerian counterpart familiar with the proposal Bulgaria made to sign bilateral agreements between the Balkan countries, ones to contain a good-neighbourly relations code. Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that the idea of converting the Balkans into a nuclear weapon free zone which widely resounded internationally, was now in a phase of positive development.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi emphasized that today's state of international relations had been the most complicated and perilous since World War Two. He dwelt on the need for joint efforts to save and consolidate peace, to develop international cooperation and confidence.

Algeria's foreign minister underlined the need for taking specific disarmament measures. He also spoke in favour of the proposal to curb the militarization of space.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi (?dwelled) on the activity of the Non-aligned Movement to resolve the paramount problems of today's world.

He attached great importance to Algeria's foreign policy, to her relations with the neighbouring states. Minister Ibrahimi underlined the need to consolidate the understanding of the Arab states of North Africa.

In conclusion both ministers unanimously stressed that the stands of Bulgaria and Algeria on the major events of the day were very close or identical.

Received by Zhivkov, Filipov

AU171336 Sofia BTA in English 1253 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Algeria's Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. Underlining their unanimous assessment that Bulgaro-Algerian friendly relations were developing ascendingly and to mutual advantage, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Minister Ibrahimi pointed out that there still existed untapped possibilities especially in the economic sphere.

During the talk concern was expressed over the perilous state of the international situation. The view was expressed that peace and mankind's life could and had to be saved through the consorted efforts of all peace-loving forces and through efficacious disarmament measures. Negotiations are the way to resolving these problems but they, however, should be held honestly and constructively, resting on the principles of equality and equal security and without any prior conditions.

Mr Todor Zhivkov elaborated on the constructive peace proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

The Bulgarian top leader and Minister Ibrahimi emphasized their unanimous stand that the Middle East crisis could be put an end to only after the final allout and just settling of the Palestine issue. A contribution to resolving the Middle East conflict could be made by an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Voicing concern over the ongoing Iran-Iraq conflict and the threat of an imperialist intervention in the Persian Gulf area, the two parties to the talk emphasized that the problems existing between Iran and Iraq should be resolved through peaceful means.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Ibrahimi put to lengthy discussion a number of problems faced by the developing countries, including ones in the economic and social spheres. They underlined the role of the non-aligned countries and the Organisation for African Unity in safeguarding peace and in the struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racism. Stress was laid on the need to consolidate the unity of this organisation.

Today Algeria's foreign minister was also received by Mr Grisha Filipov, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, with whom he discussed the state of and prospects to bilateral relations in the economic sphere.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 17 July carries this BTA report on the Zhivkov-Ibrahimi meeting and adds: "Afterward Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, and Petur Tanchev; members of the government; and officials participating in the Bulgarian-Algerian talks."]

Arrives in Varna

AU171947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Varna today. He is accompanied by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by the two countries' ambassadors, Grigor Kruchmarski and Mohammed Bouzada. During the stay in Varna the Algerian foreign minister will acquaint himself with the achievements of socialist construction in this part of the country.

Khristo Toshkov, Varna mayor [title as heard] gave an official dinner in honor of the Algerian minister at the Grand Hotel Moskva.

Visits Provadia

AU181018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Politburo and Algerian minister of foreign affairs, accompanied by Aleksandur Strezov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, is visiting Varna Okrug. This morning he visited the housing development in Provadia where he was welcomed by Kiril Nyagolov, first secretary of the municipal party committee, and by other leaders. Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi was acquainted with the region's socioeconomic development and with the work of the Provadia agro-industrial complex, which is one of the basic grain producing centers of Varna Okrug.

Comments on Talks, Departs

AU191030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The official, friendly visit of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the FLN Politburo and Algerian minister of foreign affairs, to Bulgaria has ended. Prior to his departure, the Algerian minister of foreign affairs met Bulgarian journalists and said the following:

[Begin recording, Ibrahimi in Arabic fading into translation] We had two rounds of talks with my colleague Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. The first round dealt with bilateral Bulgarian-Algerian relations, and we reached a common conviction that the two countries desire to give a further impetus to our bilateral relations. As far as the economic sphere is concerned, there are unused possibilities for development that are in keeping with our political relations.

As far as the international situation is concerned, which we discussed in the second round of our talks, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said that our views are coinciding on many basic international problems. We talked in detail about the acute, intense situation engulfing the whole world today, about the need to expand the dialogue between individual countries, and about the solution of world problems. [Words indistinct] the hotbeds of tension threatening Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We also discussed the situation in Europe. As I have pointed out, the stands of our countries on the issues discussed were identical or similar. In conclusion, the Algerian foreign minister expressed great gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded to him in Bulgaria. [end recording]

SFRY'S PLANINC COMPLETES TALKS WITH FILIPOV

Arrives in Varna

LD182153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Varna 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council [FEC], arrived and was welcomed at the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna today. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived together with the Yugoslav premier. Before leaving for Varna, Milka Planinc had a meeting in Sofia with Yugoslavs living, working, and training there.

She laid a wreath on the mausoleum of the Serbian warriors who fell in the wars of 1912-1913 and to those who died as prisoners of war between 1915 and 1919.

The final Yugoslav-Bulgarian talks will be held in Varna tomorrow afternoon.

Visits Shipping Institute

AU191003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Varna correspondent Georgi Sveshtnikov report]

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC, is continuing her visit to Varna. Accompanied by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials, today she visited the Institute for Shipping Hydrodynamics.

Georgi Boychev, director general of the Shipbuilding Association, spoke on the structure and production possibilities of the Bulgarian shipbuilding industry, which has both a solid scientific potential, and combines and enterprises for the building of various kinds of ships and shipping equipment.

Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC and those accompanying her, later visited the center as well as some of the remarkable sites of our largest sea town and the summer resorts which surround it.

Economic Memorandum Signed

AU191843 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Varna, July 19 (BTA) -- The government leaders of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mrs. Milka Planinc, expressed their conviction that the present meeting between them is an important event for the two countries and an actual contribution to consolidating peace and understanding.

At the final talks at the Evksinograd Residence they unanimously stressed that Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations are acquiring a new quality and new opportunities are opened up for promoting bilateral cooperation. It will become more dynamic and wide-ranging. In the years to come special attention will be devoted to specialisation and industrial joint work.

The two government leaders expressed satisfaction with the business-like, sincere and constructive spirit of the talks which is an expression of the mutual genuine desire to work actively in promoting Bulgaro-Yugoslavian relations.

The memorandum signed by Ministers Belcho Belchev and Milorad Stanojevic, co-chairman of the Joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, is an expression of the readiness of the two countries to broaden bilateral economic contacts. Underlying this document are the recommendations of the government leaders for broadening and encouraging industrial joint work and specialisation and putting economic contacts on a long-term basis. In comparison with the first half-year of 1983, trade in the same period of 1984 has increased by 12 per cent.

Today Mrs. Milka Planinc leaves Bulgaria.

Departs 19 July

AU191522 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The concluding talks between Comrade Grisha Filipov and Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC, took place today at the Evksinograd Residence [in Varna]. They reviewed important issues of Bulgarian-SFRY cooperation in all areas of life in a frank and friendly atmosphere. Hope was expressed that the talks and meetings which they had will contribute to further expanding and strengthening bilateral cooperation.

A memorandum on the talks was signed related to the review of the implementation of this year's economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Afterward Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY FEC, departed the country.

GROMYKO BIRTHDAY MARKED BY ORDER, MESSAGE

State Council Awards Order

AU191543 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the basis of Article 93, Paragraph 23 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, decided to award Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, for the second time with the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his great merits and contribution to implementing the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU, strengthening the USSR's authority in the international arena, strengthening the foreign policy unity of action of the socialist community countries, and enhancing the indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and the comprehensive coming together between our fraternal parties, countries, and peoples, and on his 75th birthday.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Zhivkov Sends Message

AU191555 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent the following message to Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs:

Dear Comrade Gromyko:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf I greet you most cordially on your 75th birthday and on your being awarded for the second time with the highest Bulgarian distinction -- the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

In your person we greet the noted figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the charming Soviet man, who has made a great contribution to the struggle for the triumph of the cause of the Great October and constructing the socialist society in the land of the soviets, to implementing in life the Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU, and to strengthening cooperation among the countries of the socialist community and their further unity and cohesion.

I would like to assure you that in our country we know you as a tireless fighter for peace, lasting detente, and mutually beneficial cooperation among world states and peoples. I take this opportunity to express our gratitude for your great personal contribution to implementing the joint course of the BCP and the CPSU for a comprehensive coming together between our parties, countries, and peoples.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear Andrey Andreyevich, good health, personal happiness, and further fruitful activity for the benefit of the great Soviet people, constantly strengthening the fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and the triumph of the cause of peace and our common communist ideals.

REAGAN USING PRC RELATIONS FOR POLITICAL GOALS

AU191450 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 84 p 6

[Article by Vaclav Dolezal: "When the Fire Is Being Kindled on the Other Shore..."; passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRC HAVE BECOME MUCH MORE ACTIVE OF LATE. IN JANUARY ZHAO ZIYANG, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRC STATE COUNCIL, PAID AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES; AT THE END OF APRIL U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN CAME TO CHINA; AND IN JUNE PRC MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE ZHANG AIPING PAID A VISIT TO WASHINGTON. THIS INTENSIVE EXCHANGE OF VISITS AT SO HIGH A LEVEL AND IN SO SHORT A SPAN OF TIME INDICATES WHAT SIGNIFICANCE WASHINGTON AND BEIJING ATTRIBUTE TO COOPERATION NOT ONLY IN THE ECONOMIC, BUT ALSO IN THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY AREAS.

For 3 years of his presidency, Reagan was presenting himself in the role of a rabid anticommunist and leading representative of the "most powerful state" who relies on diktat and strength. This policy led to an unprecedented exacerbation of international tension and made the threat of an outbreak of global nuclear war realistic as never before. At the same time it elicited considerable anxiety in the United States itself and among its allies because it earned the President the reputation of being a "militant and temerarious" politician.

Improving the President's Image

This understandably would scarcely help Reagan to achieve victory in the forthcoming presidential elections. That is why it was necessary to improve the President's "image" so that he could present himself to the voters in a different role -- in the role of a dynamic leader of world format who does not seal himself off in his conservatism but has wide horizons and can flexibly react to various phenomena of the "exceedingly complex present world" and is "even" capable "in the interest of peace, security, and stability" of concluding compromises with the leaders of "Red China." THE AIM WAS TO AROUSE HOPE AMONG VOTERS THAT IN THE EVENT OF HIS REELECTION AS PRESIDENT, REAGAN WOULD FIND A COMMON LANGUAGE ALSO WITH THE OTHER "COMMUNIST SUPERPOWER."

But the U.S. President's visit to the PRC also pursued foreign political objectives. Above all, by taking advantage of Beijing's interest in obtaining large-scale assistance for the implementation of its modernization plans, it was designed to make a more active use of the Chinese factor in the context of the military-political confrontation with the Soviet Union in Asia and in the area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans; to expand the sphere of "identical" and "parallel" interests of the United States and the PRC in international issues; and to strengthen anti-Soviet accents and approaches in Beijing's policy. In the event of a failure to prevent the normalization of Soviet-Sino relations, the aim was to make this normalization at least more complicated because Washington is greatly concerned about this process.

PROMISES were to serve as the main means of exerting influence upon Beijing: promises of a further liberalization of conditions for economic and scientific-technological contacts, of incentives for American companies' investments in the Chinese economy; of further expanding China's access to the latest American technology, and of opening up for China the American arms and military-technology market.

Chinese Bargaining

When the leading Chinese representatives realized that Reagan had come to Beijing only with a bagful of promises and that he did not hasten to satisfy Beijing's appetite in the economic and political fields, they decided to bargain. In the light of Washington's interest in a military-strategic partnership with China, they demanded that the American side fulfill its commitments arising from the joint Sino-American communiques of 1972, 1979, and 1982 and that it reduce the volume of modern arms and combat technology sales to Taiwan. Reagan assured the Chinese side that the United States endeavors to adhere to the provisions of the communiques (nonetheless, 6 weeks after his visit to China it was announced in Washington that 12 giant C-130 military transport planes worth $325 million would be delivered to Taiwan).

As a reply to his attempts to persuade Beijing that it is essential to launch concerted efforts "against the Soviet menace," the American President then heard that China supposedly "seeks a normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and wishes an easing of tension between the United States and the USSR."

No matter how much the two sides' "parallel" interests in the "Afghan" or "Kampuchean" issues became manifest in the course of the American-Sino talks, this in no case provided ground for the assertion that was made with ostentatious optimism by American officials (after all, the presidential elections are at stake) that "the two sides held identical views on 90 percent of the issues under discussion."

American Weapons and Licenses

In this situation the American side apparently decided to play the "trump card" in the game with the Chinese. Ronald Reagan promised to ease the restrictions imposed on sales of American weapons, military equipment, and the technology of their production to China. Implied was, self-evidently, that ASIDE FROM "HARD CURRENCY," CHINA WOULD BE PAYING BACK BY SUPPORTING WASHINGTON'S FOREIGN POLITICAL PLANS TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN HAS BEEN THE CASE SO FAR. This is also why representatives of the American Administration made so many promises in connection with the visit of Zhang Aiping, head of the PRC Military Office, to the United States.

It is obvious that THE U.S. RULING CIRCLES WOULD LIKE TO MAKE CHINA AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN THE GLOBAL "CRUSADE" against the USSR.

Therefore in 1984 the United States is preparing to provide Beijing with a license to manufacture military equipment and weapons valued at $2 billion. In expanding its military cooperation with China, however, Washington is also trying to resolve other strategic tasks.

In helping China to increase its military potential, the United States asserts that it is doing so with the aim of China's become a force that, allegedly, will be able to assert the "strategic roll-back" of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. At the same time, the U.S. ruling circles are calculating with the fact that countries in Asia and in the region of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, uneasy about the growth of China's military potential, will be forced to seek U.S. political protection and military assistance.

For its part Beijing, with its fairly clear statements, has supported Washington's plans aimed at consolidating American military strength in these regions, an integral part of which are nuclear missiles.

Forming a Strategic Axis

That circumstance has of course to be understood in the context of the Reagan government's efforts to create in the Far East a military-political union between the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Washington intends to harness China and the ASEAN countries to this Far Eastern parallel analogy of NATO. This is shown by the activation of American-Chinese military cooperation, and by Washington's incessant endeavor to imprint a military character on the ASEAN regional organization.

In addition, Washington not only plans, but is in fact already PREPARING THE FORMATION OF THE WASHINGTON-BEIJING-ISLAMABAD STRATEGIC AXIS IN SOUTHERN ASIA.

With the assistance of the United States and China, the government of Mohammad Ziaul Haq is rapidly increasing the combat potential of the Pakistani Army. The armament expenditure is at present swallowing up to 60 percent of all Pakistan's budget subsidies [rozpoctove dotace]. According to an official report, Washington has extended to Pakistan $3.2 billion worth of military-economic aid and military deliveries from China are estimated at more than $2 billion. The objective is TO MAKE PAKISTAN THEIR STRATEGIC SPRINGBOARD IN SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN ASIA, from which the United States and China could threaten the Soviet Union and the states in that region.

When representatives of the U.S. Government speak about their intentions to provide Beijing weapons, combat equipment, and the technology for manufacturing them, they always stress that these will be weapons intended "exclusively for defense," which -- allegedly -- "will not threaten the security of the friends of the United States."

It is proper in this connection to recall that Zhang Aiping, the PRC minister of national defense, recently declared that the "military cooperation with the United States includes only equipment of the conventional type," without mentioning that the given weapons are "defensive" weapons. Typical also is, as the CHINA DAILY has said, that the chief of the PRC military office has also said that CHINA HAS SET ITSELF THE GOAL OF CATCHING UP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS BY 1990, including obviously "defensive" and "offensive" weapons. The confidence with which Zhang Aiping declared that elicits the impression of agreements in this respect, which had been obviously arrived at in the course of the American-Chinese deliberations on issues of military cooperation.

Many experts are voicing the view that providing American technology for the manufacture of "defensive" weapons to China will inevitably contribute to its creating the technical, industrial, and cadre potential for the manufacture of modern "offensive" weapons. Thus, for example, the American technology for the production of computers, microprocessors, nuclear technology, and other so-called "scientifically demanding production" provided to China will enable it, in addition to conventional weapons, to perfect, for example, its own missiles, among them also intercontinental missiles, as well as its Air Force and the Navy, which it can make use of against the United States, as well as against its neighbors. But these do not have to be necessarily Vietnam, Mongolia, or the Soviet Union.

By providing modern weapons and the technology for their manufacture to China, and at the same time by inciting it to confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the U.S. Government could, as has happened more than once in other parts of the world, miscalculate and commit a grave strategic error. And the first ones of all to pay for that error will be the Asian countries and the countries in the region of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED FOR DENYING VISAS

AU181440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 84 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary: "Who Is Afraid of Discussion"]

[Text] Most antiwar, peace forces agree that there is no more urgent task at present than to prevent the increasingly perilous danger of a nuclear war and to stop the arms race. People of various political and religious beliefs and diverse professions express their views on these issues, the most vital issues facing mankind. Last year's World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War in Prague furnished evidence of the usefulness of an open and candid dialogue on all problems of the current struggle for peace. In a situation in which the United States deploys on the territories of some of its allies -- and Italy is among them -- new first-strike nuclear missiles, the unity and understanding of all peace-loving forces are exceedingly urgent. All peace-loving forces regard the joint assessment of the burning problem of a nuclear missiles race and a dialogue on ways of averting a nuclear catastrophe as beneficial and extremely topical. Regrettably, some circles proclaim their readiness to conduct a dialogue and engage in a discussion only verbally. For example, the Third European Convention for Nuclear Disarmament opens in the Italian town of Perugia today. Antiwar and peace movements expect of it an assessment of the situation, clarification of positions, a sincere exchange of views, and a joint contribution to the struggle for averting a nuclear catastrophe. An honest and serious dialogue presupposes, however, equality and equal conditions for all participants in the convention, free of discrimination. A delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, too, was prepared to take part in the convention at the invitation of its organizers and to conduct a candid, open dialogue. However, even before the convention opened forces that are afraid of an honest and serious dialogue apparently had their say. They did not want to permit Czechoslovak positions to be heard at this international forum, they did not want the participants in the assembly to learn the truth about the attitude of our people toward the growing threat that American nuclear missiles pose to the European nations. They saw to it that the delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee was not granted Italian entry visas properly [riadne] and in time. They thereby made it impossible for the Czechoslovak delegation to take part in the Perugia convention. The words about readiness to conduct a dialogue that can frequently be heard from representatives of the Italian Government therefore sound peculiar, to say the least. But one cannot be surprised. After all, the Italian Government was the first of all NATO governments to approve the deployment of American cruise missiles in Sicily. The thwarting of the participation of a Czechoslovak delegation in the European Convention for Nuclear Disarmament only bears out that, apparently, the honest will to conduct an open dialogue and a candid exchange of views are not to the liking of the Italian official quarters.

GERLE MEETS INDIAN EDUCATION MINISTER KAUL

LD1922G2 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received here Thursday visiting state Minister of Education and Social Welfare, Deputy to the House of the People of the Indian Parliament Shila Kaul. The two representatives informed each other about the system of education in their countries under the conditions of the scientific and technological development. They highly appreciated deepening Czechoslovak-Indian relations in education, culture and other spheres. The two sides stressed the possibilities of extending bilateral cooperation which should be used in the interest of the two countries.

SIX-MONTH ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT REPORT

AU180650 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14/15 Jul 84 pp 3-5

["Statement of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the Implementation of the 1984 National Economic Plan in the First Half of the Year"]

[Text] The outstanding work performances of the working people in the 35th year of the GDR have resulted in another significant upswing in the national economy. Both the growth rate and efficiency were increased in all sectors.

In implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is successfully continuing. The economic strategy in its new phase is aimed at giving the intensification process a comprehensive character, creating stable foundations for its development on a long-term basis, and achieving better efficiency through new technologies and products. The guidelines for this are the orientations given by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, at the seventh Central Committee meeting and the Berlin Bezirk SED Delegates Conference. The local elections of 6 May 1984 were a demonstration of the firm unity of party, state, and people in the GDR.

Creative activities have been initiated in all classes and strata of the people to make the 35th year the most successful in the GDR's history. This is demonstrated by the big initiatives of the working people in the socialist competition, which is organized by the trade unions under the slogan "High performance growth by increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality -- everything for the well-being of the people and peace." The commitments undertaken as a result of the seminar of the SED Central Committee with the general directors of the combines and party organizers of the Central Committee in Leipzig are being implemented point by point. Cooperative peasants and workers in the socialist agriculture are directing their competition initiatives toward making 1984 the year of the highest yields and performances to date.

In the "FDJ Peace Drive" the young people are achieving great things for the universal strengthening and the reliable protection of the GDR. The economic initiatives of the youth are aimed at contributing to implementing the economic strategy of the SED. In particular, the 43,000 youth brigades are doing resourceful work. Noticeable results are being achieved in the citizens' initiative of the National Front, "Beautify our cities and communities -- join in!"

A moving event in the 35th year of the Republic was the GDR National Youth Festival at Whitsuntide in the capital of the GDR, Berlin, It turned into a powerful manifestation for peace and socialism, into an impressive performance of the youth, a festival of the joy of living. Youth demonstrated that their love, loyalty, and deeds belong to the socialist fatherland, the GDR.

The upswing of the national economy in the first 6 months of 1984 was guaranteed, above all, from domestic internal sources by the comprehensive utilization of the existing intellectual and material potentials. The increase in performance was achieved due to an accelerated use of science and technology -- due almost exclusively to increasing labor productivity and to a considerable decrease of the specific production input.

The results for the first 6 months reflect the increasingly positive influence of the measures for further improving management, planning, and economic cost accounting. The progress in the national economy made it possible to further successfully implement the sociopolitical program.

This is again demonstrated by the on time implementation of the housing construction program as the core of the SED social policy. In the first half of the year the 2 millionth apartment built or modernized in the GDR since 1971 was handed over to a Berlin worker family.

An expression of the unceasing continuation of the policy of the main task are the joint decisions of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee, and the GDR Council of Ministers on the measures for improving the working and living conditions for families with three or more children as well as for further increasing the minimum pensions and other pensions. These decisions demonstrate the social security and safety in our socialist society, the concern about the well-being of the people. Full employment is guaranteed. All those leaving school will have a position either as an apprentice or will have a place for study.

The unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the firm rooting of the GDR in the community of socialist states are a firm basis for the stable development of the GDR in all fields. The economic meeting of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level in June in Moscow expressed the firm determination to put economic and scientific-technological cooperation onto a new level. The decisions and documents adopted at the meeting will promote the further successful advance of socialism in the CEMA member-countries, increase its attraction, and efficiently support the struggle for securing peace.

Also in the first 6 months of 1984 the fraternal and universally developing relations between the GDR and the USSR in the field of economic and scientific-technological cooperation were deepened. The agreements from the program of specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and the USSR through 1990 were further purposefully implemented. New, far-reaching steps for further developing cooperation have been tackled in implementing the agreements of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the other CEMA countries is also making good progress. The GDR makes an active contribution to further deepening socialist economic integration.

The tasks for the economic guarantee of national defense and internal security and order have been consistently implemented as a firm element of the economic policy of the socialist state.

In implementing the 1984 national economic plan the following main results were achieved in the first 6 months (footnote 1) (preliminary data):

-- The growth of produced national income was further accelerated, increasing 5.1 percent. In all fields of the national economy higher growth rates of the net production were achieved than during the same period last year.

Industry made the decisive contribution to developing the national income. It increased its share in produced national income to 73 percent.

Further progress in the comprehensive socialist intensification was also decisive for the increase of the produced national income. About 90 percent of the national income increase was a result of the increase in the labor productivity. Production input was decreased by 3 percent per national income unit.

-- In the field of the industry ministries the net production increase of 8 percent was considerably more swift than the industrial goods production.

This development is an expression of the increased intensification of the reproduction process. Decisive for the increase in performance and efficiency are, above all, the following factors:

-- Labor productivity on the basis of the net production rose by 7.2 percent.

-- Prime costs per M100 of goods production were decreased by 2.5 percent compared to the same period last year.

-- The material and energy economy was further improved. Thus, the increase in performance was achieved with the same amount of economically important energy resources and raw and industrial materials as in the first half of 1983.

-- Industrial goods production in the field of the industry ministries rose by 4.3 percent and in the national economy by 3.8 percent. The state targets for industrial goods production were fulfilled 101.1 percent in the field of the industry ministries and 101.4 percent in the national economy. The combines in the industry ministries field have produced products to the value of M2.2 billion above the plan targets for the supply of the people, for the national economy, and for export.

-- The recharging of production with a higher efficiency and quality was accelerated. The production volume of newly developed products was M35 billion.

-- The level of industrial production improved further. Industrial products with the "Q" quality sign were produced totaling M38 billion.

-- Due to scientific-technological measures increasingly directed at rationalization, 290 million working hours were saved in the national economy. This is equivalent to the work of over 300,000 working people.

-- The production of domestic raw materials and energy resources further increased. The increased refinement of energy resources, raw materials, and industrial materials essentially contributed to the performance increase of the national economy.

-- Efforts to utilize secondary energy were increased. The degree of the reutilization of secondary energy, usable from a technical and economic point of view, increased to about 75 percent.

Other capacities important for the national economy concerning the utilization of secondary raw materials were placed in operation.

-- About M24 billion was invested in the first 6 months of 1984 in the national economy to improve the material-technical basis in accordance with the schedule and in order to successfully continue the social policy.

Planned projects were put into operation on a short-term basis to a noticeable extent. The average time of realization of investments in the processing industry was essentially reduced by the concentrated use of funds for rationalization projects. In the field of the processing industry 70 percent of the investments were used for rationalization. The production and efficiency increase made from the investments further increased.

The scientific-technological level of the products of the production of rationalization means increased in particular as a result of the use of microelectronics and the use of industrial robots. Over 35,000 employed robots have efficiently contributed to the performance increase in the national economy.

-- In the field of the construction ministry net production rose by 8.8 percent. Labor productivity increased by 8.6 percent. Prime costs per M100 of production in the construction sector were reduced by 2.8 percent compared to the same period of last year.

-- The housing construction program continued on schedule. About 101,438 apartments were built or modernized. That is 5,441 apartments more than in the same period last year. Thus living conditions improved for 304,000 citizens, in particular in the workers-class centers. Qualitatively new features of the housing construction program were implemented in particular by better performances in modernizing and preserving existing buildings. The construction repair works increased according to schedule by 18 percent altogether.

-- In agriculture the state procurement plan for products from animal production for slaughter animals, milk, and eggs was overfulfilled. Compared with the first 6 months of 1983 the state procurement for slaughter animals rose by 8.4 percent and for milk by 6.2 percent. The spring cultivation and the cultivation works were essentially done on the date most favorable from an agrotechnical point of view and in good quality on the planned areas. In the first 6 months of 1984 210,000 hectares of agricultural land were developed for irrigation. Thus the irrigated area was considerably enlarged compared to last year.

-- The working people in the transportation sector fulfilled the transportation demands of the national economy. The measures for transferring transports from the road onto rails and the rationalization of the transportation processes were successfully continued. Concerning domestic transportation the quantity of the goods transportation was reduced by 1.6 percent. Thus the consumption of fuel was further reduced. The specific transportation expenditure was reduced by 5 percent.

-- As a result of the working people's high performances foreign trade turnover increased by 10 percent. Exports to the socialist countries increased by 14 percent. Exports to the USSR, the GDR's biggest trading partner, increased by 18 percent. Trade relations with the nonsocialist economic area were further expanded. The GDR trade balance also shows an export surplus with this economic area.

-- In connection with the performance increase in the economy the net cash incomes of the people increased by M21 billion. Compared with the same period last year that is 3.2 percent more.

-- Retail trade turnover increased by 4.4 percent, that is, M2.2 billion. For essential and nonessential foods and beverages the growth was 3.7 percent, that is M1.0 billion and for industrial goods of the national economy 5.2 percent, that is, M1.2 billion. The combines and enterprises of the national economy made available 6.0 percent more finished products for the people than in the first half of 1983. The services and repair services for the people amounted to M3.1 billion. This means an increase by 6 percent compared with the same period last year.

-- In public education the material and personnel conditions for the universal education of children and youth were expanded. About 951 classrooms, 55 school sports halls, and 9,653 places in kindergartens were provided.

-- The quality and efficiency of medical and social care for the people was increased. To improve the outpatient medical treatment of the people, 218 places for physicians and dentists were completed.

About 1,637 new places in old-age homes and nursing homes were created as well as 1,885 places in homes for senior citizens. Over 182,000 grown-ups and children had preventive or convalescence treatment.

-- Physical culture and sports were universally promoted. The mass character of the socialist physical culture was more comprehensively developed in all fields, above all in children's and youth sports and in leisure time and recreation sports.

The GDR sportsmen made their most successful appearance to date at the Olympic winter games in Sarajevo, winning nine Olympic contests and winning nine silver and bronze medals.

-- The development of socialist culture and art is characterized in the 35th year of the GDR by many activities that contribute to increasing the cultural level of the workers class and to enriching the intellectual-cultural life in the cities and communities. The 20th Workers Festival of the GDR in Gera Bezirk was an impressive demonstration of the cultural-creative forces of the workers class.

In the GDR capital, Berlin, the working people made a significant contribution to the upswing of the national economy. With an 11.9 percent growth in net production an above-average increase was achieved in the industrial enterprises.

The development of the capital as a political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR continued according to schedule. The demanding construction tasks are implemented with the support of all Bezirks in accordance with the commitments undertaken. The 15,900 young people delegated to the central youth project "FDJ Initiative Berlin" have a high share in that. With the newly erected Friedrichstadt Palace in the capital of the GDR, Berlin, a place for entertainment with international state-of-the-art equipment was created.

I. Industry

A substantial production growth has been accomplished as a result of the high performances of the working people in socialist production, through rising labor productivity, efficiency, and quality. The state targets have been purposefully exceeded in important fields.

Net production in the industry ministries sector has grown by 8 percent in the first half of 1984 compared to the same period in 1983. Industrial goods production went up 4.3 percent. This development reflects the growing intensification of the reproduction process. The higher output is primarily due to a higher tempo in the increase of labor productivity. On the basis of net production, it rose 7.2 percent.

In the various sectors of the industry ministries, the following growth rates of net production and of labor productivity were achieved:

	Net Production by percent	Labor Productivity by percent
Coal and energy	8.8	7.2
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	7.2	6.9
Chemical industry	6.9	6.7
Electrical engineering, electronics	12.5	10.9
Heavy machinery and plant construction	7.6	7.3
Machine tool and processing machinery construction	7.5	7.0
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	5.8	4.5
Light industry	8.3	8.6
Glass and ceramics industry	7.9	6.6
Bezirk-managed industry and foodstuffs industry	7.9	6.8
Geology	19.6	17.5

The net production and the industrial goods production plans were overfulfilled in each month of the first half of this year. In the industry ministries sector, the stage targets for net production were fulfilled at 104.4 percent, and those for industrial goods production at 101.1 percent. Thus the combines turned out M2.2 billion worth of products over and above the plan for the supply of the population, for the national economy, and for export.

All industry sectors exceeded the plan targets both for industrial goods production and for net production. Of the 132 centrally managed combines, 120 fulfilled or overfulfilled the state net production and industrial goods targets.

The combines which fulfilled or overfulfilled all key targets of performance assessment and achieved a high performance increase include:

Brandenburg High Quality and Refined Steel Combine, Sondershausen Potash Combine, Riesa Pipe Combine, Schwarza Wilhelm Pieck Chemical Fiber Combine, Fuerstenwalde Tire Combine; Erfurt Microelectronics Combine, Berlin Automation Plant-Building Combine, Leipzig Takraf Heavy Machinery-Building Combine, Erfurt Herbert Warnke Converter Engineering Combine, Schwerin Leather Goods Combine, Berlin Outerwear Combine, Magdeburg Oil and Margarine Combine, and Heidenau Cellulose and Paper Combine.

In the sector of bezirk economic councils net production went up 8.3 percent compared to the first half of 1983, also a substantially quicker increase than that of industrial goods production which went up by 3.8 percent. Labor productivity went up 7.1 percent on the basis of net production.

In the bezirk-managed industries the following net production and labor productivity growth rates were achieved:

	Net Production by percent	Labor Productivity by percent
Berlin	14.5	11.2
Cottbus	9.1	7.9
Dresden	8.8	8.5
Erfurt	9.0	7.7
Frankfurt (Oder)	6.0	3.9
Gera	8.0	7.0
Halle	7.5	7.0
Karl-Marx-Stadt	5.8	4.7
Leipzig	7.1	6.8

Magdeburg	10.6	9.4
Neubrandenburg	6.0	4.0
Potsdam	7.7	5.8
Rostock	9.1	7.1
Schwerin	10.7	8.2
Suhl	5.8	4.3

The net production and industrial goods production plans were overfulfilled in all bezirks.

The combines in the industry ministries sector increased the output of finished products for the population by 6 percent. Planned sales of finished goods for the population were exceeded in all sectors. The combines turning out means of production have further increased their contribution to the production of consumer goods. The combines turning out means of production, which achieved a high increase in the production of finished goods for the population, include:

Brandenburg High Quality and Refined Steel Combine, Teltov Electronic Components Combine, Berlin Friedrich Ebert Electric Appliances Combine, Dresden Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Engineering Combine, Neustadt Progress Agricultural Machinery Combine, Schmalkaldentool Combine, and Karl-Marx-Stadt Fritz Hekcert Machine Tool Combine.

The majority of the bezirk-managed combines made a growing contribution to supplying the population with finished goods in line with demand. Combines which achieved growth rates of 10 percent and more in producing finished goods for the population include, among others:

Dresden Brilliant, Dresden Metal Goods, Gotha Chemical-Technical Products, Eisenberg Plastics Products, Halle Electrical Goods, Dessau Metal Goods, Leipzig Aktuell Leather Goods, Magdeburg Unitras, Schwerin Metal Goods, and Suhl Furnishings.

To further improve the supply of the people and to strengthen exports, industry produced M11.5 billion worth of newly developed consumer goods. In the production of a number of technical consumer goods and fashion products with a quick turnover, renewal rates of 30 percent and more have been achieved.

The working people in the coal and power industry reliably guaranteed the supply of the population and of the economy with fuels and power. Through intensifying production in the surface mines, the output of raw brown coal and of refined coal products was increased beyond the plan targets. For raw brown coal the overfulfillment was 7.1 million tons, and for brown coal briquets 484,000 tons. The overfulfillment of the raw brown coal production targets permitted an intensified conversion of energy production to this fuel, effective for the national economy. The production of brown coal fuel dust was 44,000 tons over and above the plan, and increased 29 percent. The plan target for overburden was exceeded by 40.0 million cubic meters. The city gas production was increased to 108 percent. Stable supplies of electric power were ensured by an above-plan operativeness of the power plants.

The working people, above all the 4,800 FDJ members, are scoring great achievements within the framework of the "Natural Gas Pipeline in the USSR" Central Youth Project, in the linear part of the gas pipeline, in building the compressor stations, and in constructing housing and communal facilities.

The geological industry workers explored to the planned extent resources for ensuring the domestic-material raw-material production and ground water. The domestic natural gas production plan was overfulfilled. As against the same period of 1983, output was increased by 16 percent.

In the manufacture of microelectronic products high growth rates were again achieved in the first half of 1984 as against the same period of last year. The production of semiconductor components and electronic modules went up 15 percent, including growth rates for solid-state integrated circuits and optoelectronic components of 22 percent each.

A high growth rate was achieved in the production of machine tools and processing machinery which are of great importance for the supply of the national economy and for exports. The output of highly productive machine tools increased above average. The share of digitally programmed machine tools in the production of cutting machine tools increased by 43 percent. In the first half of 1984, 50 percent more robot-technology products were turned out than during the same period last year.

In the output of important subcontractor products above-average growth rates were achieved. These products include, among others, heavy plate, refined steel pipes, compressors, numerical control devices, laminated V-belts, optical glass, as well as spare parts for agricultural machinery. This contributed to increasing the flexibility of the subcontractor enterprises and to improving their ability to react to newly arising demand specifications.

Development of the Output of Important Products in the First Half of 1984, Compared to the First Half of 1983

	By percent
Electric power	107
Raw brown coal	108
Sifted coal	108
City gas	108
Brown coal briquets	101
Brown coal fuel dust	129
Rolled steel, total	103
Including refined rolled steel	117
Potash fertilizer	100
Polyurethane	102
Heavy cleaning agents [schwerwaschmittel]	109
Synthetic fibers	104
Cutting machine tools	103
Machinery and equipment for the printing and paper-processing industry	111
Mechanical and electrical dedusting and exhaust systems	123
Fittings	105
Pumps	108
Roller bearings	104
Numerical control devices	110
Solid-state integrated circuits	122
Contact components	104
Appliances and devices for automatic monitoring and controls	107
Measuring and control devices for geometrical specifications [geometrische groessen]	110
Medical engineering products	107
Hosiery	104
Textile floor covering	108
Leather goods [taeschnerwaren]	108
Household linen	109
Furniture and upholstered products	109
Color television sets	114
Household washing machines	102
Household refrigerators	124

Including household freezers	142
Electric kitchen stoves	106
Gas kitchen stoves	110
Gas heaters	109

In industry, some 90 percent of the production increase is due to increased productivity. A higher productivity growth rate compared to the first half of 1983 was achieved by 74 centrally managed and by 50 bezirk-managed combines.

The quality of industrial production has further improved. M38 billion worth of industrial products with the "Q" quality mark were manufactured, which, regarding their service value, reliability, and design, help to set advanced international standards. A decisive contribution to this was made by those 655 enterprises that were awarded the title "Enterprise of Excellent Quality Work." The costs for rejects, refinishing work, and guarantee work were reduced by 9 percent compared to the first half of 1983.

The enterprises' own production of means of rationalization in the industry ministries' sector went up 28 percent. The plan tragets were overfulfilled in all sectors. By the broader use of microelectronics, and by making use of robot technology their scientific-technological level rose. The enterprises' own production of means of rationalization was concentrated even more strongly on turning out highly productive equipment, adjusted to the specific requirements of the combine, for the comprehensive rationalization of complex technological processes. With a production growth of 15 percent the industrial enterprises' own construction departments contributed to the rationalization and to value-preserving maintenance.

The higher refinement of energy resources, raw materials, and materials has contributed to improving the quality, efficiency, and growth of production. Good results in turning out high-quality products with declining material input have been achieved especially through the application of modern processes and technologies, primarily in the metallurgical and chemical industry. In the metallurgical industry the share of refined products in rolled-steel production went up to more than 70 percent. In the chemical industry, the production growth in the first half of 1984 was about 60 percent due to higher-refined products. The process of a higher refinement of raw brown coal is being consistently continued.

The performance increase in industry was accompanied by a substantial decline of specific material consumption. It was possible to achieve the high production growth with the same quantity of economically important energy resources, raw materials and materials as in the first half of 1983. A substantial contribution to this was made by the application of material-saving technologies and processes.

The reduction of the specific consumption was supported by the working out of norms and norm targets for energy and material consumption in line with the latest scientific-technical findings.

The consumption of liquid fuels, especially of fuel oil, was reduced. A decisive factor in this was the conversion of heating plants from liquid fuels to other energy resources, primarily raw brown coal and domestic natural gas. The share of raw brown coal in the GDR's primary energy consumption increased to about 72 percent.

The efforts to utilize secondary energy were further intensified. The degree to which the technically and economically usable secondary energy was utilized reached some 75 percent. A substantial reduction in the specific use of rolled steel was achieved in the metal-processing industry. The improvement of the relationship between the mass [masse] and the performance of numerous products and the change of the production structure in favor of material-saving products helped to achieve this.

Also reduced was the expenditure of a series of other important raw materials and materials, such as silver, raw materials containing phosphor, fiberglass [glasseiden] products and natural rubber.

The procurement and utilization of secondary raw materials as a whole were improved. Additional national economically important facilities were commissioned for the procurement and processing of secondary raw materials. These include the installations for the manufacture of corrugated cardboard at the Schwedt Paper and Cardboard Works VEB and for the processing of hard metal scrap at the Brandenburg Metal Processing Plant VEB. Started at some combines was the manufacture of equipment and machinery for the utilization and processing of secondary raw materials within the enterprises' own manufacturing of rationalization means.

The procurement targets were exceeded for scrap copper and aluminum, bottles, textile waste, and thermoplate waste, and in part, high increased rates were scored, compared with the first half of 1983. Now almost 12 percent of the requirements for industrial raw materials are met with secondary raw materials.

The population has a considerable role in the procurement of secondary raw materials. The procured quantity per household totaled 1.7 kg of scrap aluminum, 20 kg of waste paper, 4.6 kg of waste textiles, and 95 kg of bottles and jars. The members of the FDJ and of the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization made a significant contribution to the increase in the procurement of secondary raw materials.

The time exploitation of important production equipment rose from an average of 15.5 hours per calendar day to 16.1 hours compared with the same period last year. The modern and highly productive production plants are being increasingly used in continuous shiftwork in major production sectors of enterprises in metal processing and light industry.

The combines with the greatest progress in exploiting important production facilities include:

the Kark-Marx-Stadt Textima Enterprise, the Berlin Rail Vehicle Building Plant, the Berlin 7 October Machine Tool Combine, the Leipzig Takraf Heavy Machinery Building Combine; the Leipzig Werner Lamberz Polygraph Combine, the Dresden Robotron Enterprise; the Karl-Marx-Stadt Knitwear Combine; and the Ribnitz-Damgarten Furniture Combine.

The good results achieved in saving materials and power, in a more effective use of the social labor potential, as well as in a more intensive introduction of highly efficient technologies are in most combines reflected in cost cuts. The prime production costs per M100 worth of commodity output dropped 2.5 percent in the sector of the industry ministries compared with the first half of 1983. The planned prime production costs per M100 worth of commodity output were not fully claimed. Great savings, particularly in the planned materials costs, were achieved by the following enterprises:

The Eisleben Wilhelm Pieck Mansfeld Combine; the Erfurt Herbert Warnke Transformer Technology Combine; the Magdeburg Oil and Margarine Combine; the Rostock Fish Combine; the Cottbus Textile Combine; the Dresden Furniture Combine; and the Lausitz Weisswasser Glass Combine.

Profits as a concentrated expression of efficiency were boosted considerably in the centrally and bezirk-controlled industry sectors compared with the same period last year. The plan targets for the first half of 1984 were exceeded.

The working people employed in water management ensured stable potable water supplies to the populace and supplies of industrial water for all the sectors of the national economy. Great achievements were accomplished in implementing the irrigation program by means of measures involving water reservoirs, the reconstruction and building of

dams and barriers as well as of acqueducts and wells to increase daily water supplies by 630,000 cubic meters. The water management prerequisites for carrying out the apartment building program were ensured in keeping with time requirements. The Schkeiditz Waterworks with a daily capacity of 28,000 cubic meters was commissioned to stabilize potable water supplies in Leipzig.

For the protection of the environment and the improvement of environmental conditions, particularly in the workers centers and congested areas, measures were carried out in keeping with the plan to purify the air and water through the intensified retention and reclamation of national economically usable substances, waste waters, and solid waste materials. The construction of projects to introduce low-waste technologies for the innocuous elimination of waste products and for their utilization was started according to plan in the GDR capital of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle, and Karl-Marx-Stadt. Projects under construction continued according to plan.

II. Science and Technology

It was possible to obtain greater economic results concerning products, technologies, and procedures through the transfer of the best scientific-technical performances.

The output of newly developed products totaled M35 billion and thus considerably increased compared with the same period last year. As a result the rate of renewal of production was enhanced and the quality and effectiveness of the products were perceptibly increased with respect to export goods for which there is a demand, to attractive consumer goods, and effective machines and equipment. A total of 2,580 new products and technologies were introduced into production.

The output of products with the "Q" quality signs rose 18 percent compared with the same period last year and thus increased more rapidly than commodity output.

The utilization of scientific-technical findings for the rationalization of production, first and foremost by means of automation and the modernization of production facilities and processing sectors, made it possible to save 290 million hours of work time. This is tantamount to the labor potential of more than 300,000 working people. As a result of the application of the findings of the scientific organization of labor 114,000 work places have been created anew or remodeled. It was possible in this context to create better working conditions and completely remove impediments impairing the work of 15,000 working people.

Through the introduction of new products and technologies, the more extensive application of microelectronics, the use of newly developed highly refined materials, and an improvement of the input-output ratio of new machines and equipment introduced in production, the proper preconditions were created to achieve the performance increase with the same quantity of national economically important power resources, raw materials, and other materials as in the same period last year. Specific material consumption was reduced among other things for rolled steel by 260,000 tons, for aluminum by 6,000 tons, and for cement by 190,000 tons.

The introduction of new technologies and the extension of the use of secondary power reserves resulted in savings of power equivalent to 7.5 million tons of raw brown coal.

The tasks of the state plan for science and technology as a whole were fulfilled and purposefully exceeded. A total of 404 transfer tasks were accomplished according to the plan and another 38 tasks were prefulfilled. The fact that 90 percent of the implemented transfer tasks of the state plan for science and technology represented top achievements is proof of the growing creative achievements of the working people in research and development.

Considerable results were achieved in the further comprehensive intensification of the national economy and the development of the production structure in keeping with the new stage of economic strategy:

-- The following things, for example, will be effective for the maximum possible refinement of domestic power sources and raw materials: optimalization of the dressing of high-temperature soft coal and coke and increased use of it for the production of carbide, start of production of highly refined polyethylene for the cable industry, introduction of procedures for manufacture of precision steel pipes and of semifinished nonferrous metal products by means of hydrostatic extrusion presses as well as an increased use of domestic wool for fashionable textiles. The material base of the national economy was enlarged through the introduction of processes for the recycling of secondary plastic materials, for the regranulation of press fibers from agriculture made of polypropylene, and for the manufacture of corrugated cardboard from secondary raw materials.

-- The accelerated development and application of microelectronics is reflected, for example, in the start of the manufacture of new varieties of microelectronic circuits, including circuits for radio and television equipment, of modules for the light conductor [lichtleiter] transmission of information and semiconductor sensors, in the introduction of special new highly productive technological equipment and special materials and components for the production of circuits. The use of microprocessors for new products and technologies was expanded, including that of electronic switch terminals, electronically controlled flat circular knitting machines, as well as of machine performance control in the manufacture of yarns. The control by microprocessors of 500 megawatt power plant blocks results in a reduction of the consumption of raw brown coal by 1 million tons per block and year.

-- New integrated production sectors were set up and commissioned to enhance the technological standards in machine building, including sectors for the manufacture of spare parts for large scale surface mine equipment, for the production of cutters for agricultural machines and the manufacture of bicycle rims. In keeping with the requirements of the export markets, new machines and equipment were introduced into production, including a new tractor with higher performance and lower fuel consumption, roller bearing internal grinding machines and centerless cylindrical surface grinders, surface mine equipment for employment in low temperature regions, railway slewing cranes, long-distance passenger coaches, electric locomotives, and wrapping machines for the foodstuffs industry.

-- The expansion of production of high quality consumer goods for the domestic market and for exports is helped by the start of production of new products, including stereophonic radio sets, household sewing machines, a new wobble-wheel washing machine [wellradwaschmaschine] new varieties of lighting fixtures, small size compressors for homeworkers, new varieties of upholstered and bedroom furniture, boucle carpets in Liroflor technology, water-soluble wood protection agents, and optimalized foodstuffs for healthy nutrition.

The over 2,850 youth research collectives made an outstanding contribution to these results in preparing the GDR National Youth Festival. The central youth projects of the state plan for science and technology were implemented according to schedule and high results were achieved in mastering the microelectronics and robot technology as well as in the development of the consumer goods production. In the first 6 months of 1984 over 1,800 industrial robots were produced and employed in the FDJ initiative "Industrial Robots." Since the workers youth congress over 1,600 young people reported over 1,000 inventions for a patent in the inventors' competition. In the movement of the "Fair of Masters of Tomorrow" 98 percent of all youth brigades solved the tasks for socialist rationalization and for accelerating the scientific-technological progress.

The GDR Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges have expanded the lead in the intensification of the national economy in the coming years with significant results in basic and applied research. The results include above all foundations for efficient technologies in the metallurgy sector, for providing substitutes for precious metals, for saving fuel, and the development and production of special materials and supplies to be used in microelectronics.

By implementing the government agreement with the USSR and the tasks of scientific-technological cooperation with the other CEMA countries the intensification of technological processes of the chemical industry, the energy economy, and water management was considerably supported in the first 6 months of 1984. The joint tasks for developing a wide range of new products in particular for implementing the concerted measures in the machine and appliances engineering sector, as well as in the consumer goods industry were purposefully continued.

The initiatives of innovators, inventors, and rationalizers were purposefully directed at solving the tasks of the plans for science and technology. The innovative work in which over 1 million working people participated resulted in an annual utilization of the innovations introduced into practice in the first 6 months of 1984 of M3 billion.

III. Investments

Investments of about M24 billion improved according to plan the national economy's material-technological base and continued the social policy in the first 6 months of 1984.

The investment activity concentrated on the measures determined in the 1984 plan for an increased production and utilization of domestic raw materials; for introducing new, modern technologies to process these raw materials; and for increasing labor productivity as well as for producing qualitatively new high-quality products for export and for meeting popular consumer demand. The concentrated use of investments brought about the swifter application of most recent scientific-technological findings in production.

Rationalization investments were increasingly used for the improved utilization of existing production equipment and its purposeful modernization and reconstruction. In the fields of the processing industry 70 percent of the investments were used for rationalization. General repairs and continuing maintenance work increasingly help modernize the existing basic assets, increase their performance capacity, and prolong their productive life.

About 23 percent of the investment in equipment in the industry sector is the result of the domestic production of rationalization means. The high rate of development of the domestic production of rationalization means contributed to modernizing complete production phases and sectors and thus to gradually raising the entire production technology through existing means. The over 35,000 industrial robots employed at the end of June 1984 have an essential role in that.

Further progress was made in saving jobs by investments. In the fields of the metal processing industry more jobs were saved by investments than were newly created. Owing to socialist rationalization, above all, to the application of the Schwedt initiative in the first 6 months of 1984, over 38,000 working people were made available for other important national economic tasks. The overwhelming part of these working people were employed in their own enterprise, in particular for improving the basic asset utilization by increased shift work, for increasing the production of consumer goods, and for expanding the production of rationalization means.

Owing to the initiatives in the socialist competition and improved management of the investment activity, planned projects were taken into operation on a short-term basis to a noticeable extent in the first 6 months of 1984. The average time of realization of the investments in the processing industry was essentially shortened.

The increase in the goods production planned for the first half of 1984 from investments was fulfilled. The capacities that were taken into permanent operation include:

capacities for expanding raw material production like mining capacities for raw lignite in the open-pit mines of Delitzsch-Suedwest, Groitzscher Dreieck, Profen-Sued, Schleenhain, and Cospuden 2, the putting into operation of the third 500 megawatt block in the Jaenschwalde power plant as well as the visbreaking facility in the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine VEB for the intensified processing of crude oil;

capacities for higher refining of raw materials and industrial material like the finishing plant in the Oranienburg Cold Rolling Plant and the capacities for intensifying the Wolpryla production in the Premnitz Friedrich Engels Chemical Fiber Plant; the facility for producing carpet yarn in the Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Herbert Warnke Chemical Fiber Plant; of auxiliary substances for plastic processing in the Greiz-Doelau Chemical Plant VEB; as well as for the first step of the intensification of the production of the "Falimorph" grain fungicide in the Magdeburg Fahlberg List VEB; capacities for products of microelectronics and electrotechnology sectors like integrated circuits in the Frankfurt (Oder) Semiconductor Plant, semiconductor chips and semiconductor diodes in the Stahnsdorf Karl Liebknecht Microelectronics VEB as well as optoelectronic components in the Berlin Television Electronics Plant VEB;

capacities for ancillary products such as shaft gears in the Coswig Gear Plant VEB, special fittings for nuclear power plants in the Magdeburg Karl Marx Fittings Plant VEB, large and medium-sized machines in the Dresden Sachsenwerk VEB, and units for steam generators in the Erfurt Furnace Engineering Plant VEB;

capacities for investment goods such as industrial robots in the Berlin Central Engineering Enterprise VEB, metallurgy, machines, and appliances using chemical processing technology in the Stassfurt Chemical Plant Construction VEB, and cutting machines in the Bautzen Polygraph Perfekta VEB;

capacities for consumer goods such as for the production of the Wartburg automobile in the Eisenach Automobile Plant VEB, spare parts for the Trabant automobile in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Barkas Plant VEB, bicycle-wheel rims in the Hettstedt Rolling Plant VEB, small furniture in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Uni-Moebel VEB; leather for clothing in the Neustadt-Glewe August Apfelbaum Leather Plant VEB; medicines in the Rodleben German Hydrogenation Plant, Rudolstadt Ankerwerk and Oranienburg Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant, as well as candy in the Doebeln Candy Plant VEB, rye bread in the Berlin-Marzahn Bakery VEB and meat products in the Bautzen Konsum Meat Processing Combine.

The investments for housing construction, education, and the health and social sector, culture, recreation, physical culture, and sports contributed M6 billion. Among the newly completed projects there are 41 advanced schools, the technical school for foreign trade in the capital of the GDR, Berlin, and a student hostel of the pedagogical college in Halle.

In the first half of the year the vacation service of the trade unions completed for the working people the Friedrich Engels FDGB Recreation Home. The conditions for organizing the leisure and vacation time of children and young people were improved by the construction of children's and youth facilities as well as the modernization and development of central Pioneer camps. In the central Pioneer camps of Goehren, Gruenheide, Trassenheide, Papstdorf, Schneeberg, and Hoelzerner See, new or restored capacities were put into operation at the beginning of the summer vacation. Capacity in the central Pioneer camps has increased to 36,700 places.

In the capital of the GDR, Berlin, the new Friedrichstadt Palace was opened and the restoration measures in Akademie Square were continued according to plan. The restoration of the Semper Opera in Dresden is continuing according to plan.

IV. Construction Sector

The working people in the construction sector made big achievements in further strengthening the economic performance of the national economy. They overfulfilled the production plans each month.

Net production increased by 8.8 percent, overfulfilling the plan.

The construction production increased by 3.2 percent. The plan was fulfilled with 100.6 percent. All centrally controlled construction combines overfulfilled plan targets.

The combines that fulfilled the main indexes of the performance evaluation with good results include:

Erfurt Construction and Assembly Combine, Leipzig South Construction and Assembly Combine; Kurt Buerger Tiles and Sanitary Ceramics Combine of Boizenburg; the housing construction combines of Potsdam, Magdeburg, and Cottbus, and the Halle Road Construction and Civil Engineering Combine.

The production structure of the construction and prefabrication industry was further developed in accordance with national economic demands.

In the industrial construction sector the share of the restoration measures and the construction performances for rationalization increased. Owing to the concentrated use of construction capacities, construction expenditure was further reduced and the construction times were shortened. The construction production of the industrial enterprises with their own construction departments increased by 15 percent compared with the first half of 1983.

The production of the construction material industry was in accordance with the construction sector demands and popular demand. To a greater extent more highly refined products were produced by giving priority to the use of domestic raw and secondary raw materials. The plan for producing building materials and products of the prefabrication sector was fulfilled 101.2 percent. Important products, in particular in the sanitary ceramics sector and small wall-building elements, were produced above the plan targets. Concerning the supply of the people with building materials the plan was overfulfilled and there was a large increase compared with last year.

Good results were achieved in the development of performance and efficiency by the increased utilization of qualitative factors of economic growth. The construction combines and enterprises achieved a higher profit than planned. That is above all due to the fact that the planned prime costs per M100 of production in the construction sector were not fully used and were reduced by 2.8 percent compared with the first half of 1983. In all centrally controlled combines and in the field of all bezirk construction offices the planned production level was surpassed.

Labor productivity on the basis of net production increased by 8.6 percent.

High reduction rates were achieved in specific expenditure of important materials like rolled steel and timber. The energy contingents in general were not fully used. The better utilization of the results of science and technology in the economy was decisive

for the increase of efficiency and productivity. From the state plan and the enterprises' plans for science and technology 299 pilot projects were introduced into production. Here the scientific-technological work concentrated on tasks that resulted in construction work characterized by material and energy savings as well as in a further saving of working time and thus reduced the construction expenditure.
The housing construction program was continued according to plan. In the first half of 1984, 101,438 apartments were built or modernized. The plan was overfulfilled. In the first half of 1984 5,441 more apartments were completed than in the same period last year. About 59,002 apartments were built including 7,299 privately owned homes. About 42,436 apartments were modernized. All bezirks fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan targets. About 88 percent of the newly built apartments are in apartment houses with up to six floors. To an increasing extent housing construction was concentrated on already developed sites and within city areas. This resulted in a more favorable input-output ratio. In order to make better use of existing buildings 4,060 apartments were restored. In modernization work 27,213 apartments were fitted with a bathroom or shower, 23,385 apartments with a private toilet, and 13,348 apartments with modern heating. The youth made an important contribution to restoration and modernization by completing 9,452 apartments in the FDJ action "Rebuilt and Expanded."

The building of community facilities was implemented according to plan. About 4,305 places in day nurseries and 9,653 in kindergartens were created and 55 school sports halls in higher schools of general education were built. Some 14 FDJ youth clubs were built in housing developments. For senior citizens 1,637 places in old people's homes and nursing homes and 1,885 places in homes were created. To improve medical care for the citizens 218 places for physicians and dentists were provided. In several kreise the work in housing developments is to be increasingly concentrated on completing the planned projects on schedule.

The qualitatively new features of the housing construction program were implemented mainly by increasing performances in modernizing and preserving existing buildings. On the basis of an increasing performance capacity of the kreis-administered construction sector, the construction repair works on houses increased altogether 18 percent according to plan. Thus the high performance increase in the field of preserving living space continued. In several kreise the efforts for implementing the construction repairs on houses are to be even further increased.

The people made a great contribution in the citizens' initiative to improve living conditions: "Beautify our cities and communities -- join in!" About 70,588 apartments were renovated for senior and physically handicapped citizens.

A total of 10,633 apartments were either built or modernized in the GDR capital of Berlin. An increasing proportion of this construction or modernization was in the internal city areas. Construction of the Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen residential area was begun. The construction goals which the construction enterprises of the bezirke of the Republic were scheduled to accomplish were achieved. The young building workers of the "FDJ Drive Berlin" hold a great share in solving, with the full strength of the Republic, the demanding building tasks in the GDR capital of Berlin. Additional prerequisities for this have been created in Berlin.

V. Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs Industry

In the first half of the year the cooperative peasants and workers of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry made a significant contribution to the positive overall balance sheet. They ensured stable supplies of foodstuffs to the population and raw materials to industry.

The plan for the state procurement of animal products was overfulled for all items in the first half of 1984. A total of 25.3 kilotons of slaughter animals, 243.7 kilotons of milk, and 47.4 million eggs were procured in excess of the plan.

The following results were achieved:

	Fulfillment of the state procurement semiannual plan	Development compared with the first half of 1983
	in percent	
Slaughter animals, total	102.4	108.4
Milk	107.2	106.2
Eggs	101.8	97.9

Enhancement of the performance per animal while simultaneously improving the economical use of fodder constituted an essential basis for overfulfilling the plan. More fodder from domestic plant production was provided to feed animal stocks. The application of animal-shelter related, maximum performance concepts had a positive impact on the effective use of fodder and its more rational utilization.

The following overall animal stocks were available on 31 May:

	Number of animals in thousands	
	1983	1984
Cattle:	5,773	5,908
of this, cows	2,100	2,092
Hogs:	12,227	12,703
of these, sows	1,236	1,210
Sheep	2,589	2,832
Laying hens	27,881	27,596

It was possible in socialist agricultural enterprises to improve breeding results for calves by 1.1 percent and for piglets by 3.8 percent. In the FDJ "Animal Production" initiative young people helped to enhance the effectiveness of animal production.

The intended effects of the agricultural-price reform are also reflected in the growth of the output and in the improvement of the input-output ratio.

The cooperative peasants and workers with private economies, the members of the Union of Small Gardners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders, as well as other small-scale producers have a great share in supplying the population with high-quality foodstuffs such as fruits, vegetables, white meat, and honey. Their share in the state procurement totaled 15 percent of slaughter animals and more than 40 percent of the eggs and wool in the first half of 1984. Spring sowing and cultivation were in essence carried out on the agrotechnically most favorable dates and with good quality. As was planned, a total of almost 2.6 million hectares were sown with grain, 489,000 hectares planted with potatoes, and 242,000 hectares with sugar beets.

Multifaceted initiatives in the socialist agricultural enterprises as well as in the cities and communities served the more extensive development of local water reserves at the lowest possible expenditure for increasing and consistent yields. In the first half of the year 210,000 hectares were irrigated through the construction of new projects and the reconstruction of existing ones. The cooperative peasants and workers received perceptible support from the workers of many industrial enterprises, staff workers of water management, and the FDJ members engaged in the 3,187 Irrigation youth projects.

The plan for finished products for the population was fulfilled by 104.6 percent in the sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Foodstuffs Industry.

The plan for the enterprises' own manufacture of rationalization means was overfulfilled in the sector of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry. Rationalization means with an overall worth of M642 million were manufactured.

The plans for net output of industrial commodity production and for net profits were fulfilled or overfulfilled in the foodstuffs industry.

The working people of forestry supplied 5.3 million cubic meters of raw lumber to the national economy. This is 368,000 cubic meters more than envisaged by the plan through the first half of 1984. Extensive protective measures were devoted to the preservation, care for, and protection of forests. This goal was served, among other things, by combating insects harmful to the forests from airplanes and by planting in the spring of 1984 varieties of trees that are more resistent to air pollution. Great results were achieved in the FDJ "Healthy Forest" drive. A total of 21,900 hectares were reafforested and 15,800 hectares of young forests were cultivated.

VI. Transportation, Posts, and Telecommunications

The working people in transportation fulfilled the transportation requirements of the national economy. The measures for transferring goods from roads to rails and waterways and the rationalization of transportation processes were continued successfully. Railways and inland shipping carried 4.2 million tons more goods than in the same period last year. The share of railways and inland navigation in the overall output of inland transportation rose to 81 percent. This helped to further reduce the consumption of fuels. The volume of hauled goods on inland transportation was reduced by 1.6 percent. [sentence as published] Specific transportation expenditures in the national economy decreased 5 percent compared with the first half of 1983.

The railways carried 166 million tons of goods. Transportation performances in the shipping of goods increased 2.6 percent. The electrification of the railways system was continued in a planned manner. A total of 123 km of electrified lines were newly commissioned. The 1,235 FDJ members made an enterprising contribution to this within the central youth project "Electrifying Railway Lines." The share of transportation performances accomplished by electric locomotives rose from 28 percent in the first half of 1983 to 31 percent. New facilities and equipment were commissioned to enhance the efficiency of the railways including, among other things, 1,600 freight cars and 1,050 containers. It was possible to achieve a 14 percent performance increase in container transport. This helped to further rationalize transshipping processes and reduce transport times and losses.

Inland navigation stepped up goods shipments by 2.6 percent. Low water levels, particularly in the first quarter of the year, did not always permit full utilization of the ships' holds.

Ocean-going navigation fulfilled its transportation tasks. Seaports' goods transshipments increased 10 percent.

Public traffic and factory vehicle traffic carried 266 million metric tons of goods in the first half of the year. It was possible to reduce the quantity of goods carried by inland freight motor transportation by 11 million metric tons and to reduce transportation output 10 percent compared with the first half of 1983.

The material-technical base of passenger transportation was improved, among other things, with 91 passenger train coaches and 146 streetcars.

Posts and telecommunications services increased 3.3 percent -- particularly through the continued rationalization of the operating processes and a better exploitation of available facilities. Thus, planned output was exceeded. Services in telephone and telex traffic rose 4.5 percent, and 96.5 percent of long distance telephone calls are being handled by automatic exchanges. A total of 19,000 main telephone outlets were installed, including 3,500 in the GDR capital of Berlin. Ninety percent of television broadcast hours were in color. The radio service transmitted 600 hours of stereophonic programs each week.

VII. Foreign Trade

On the basis of the increased economic strength of the GDR and of the high performances of the working people of combines and foreign trade enterprises, the GDR's foreign trade turnover rose 10 percent. In doing so a positive trade balance was achieved.

It was possible to an increasing extent to exploit the advantages of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries in a planned manner. Some two-thirds of the GDR's foreign trade was carried out with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Exports to that economic area rose 14 percent; of this, exports to the USSR rose by 18 percent.

The fraternal and comprehensively further developing relations with the USSR in the field of economic and scientific-technical cooperation were deepened. The present more than 190 government and ministry agreements with the USSR express the entire variety and long-term basis of cooperation. This constitutes a decisive basis for the constantly growing foreign trade turnover with the Soviet Union.

Trade with the countries of the socialist community of states is being decisively determined by the tasks which result from the program for specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR until 1990 and from the agreements concluded with other socialist countries. Cooperation within CEMA was particularly aimed at the comprehensive intensification of social production. Points of key emphasis in this context are the enhancement of the effectiveness of science and technology, the perfection of the production structure, and the rational utilization of material reserves, first and foremost, of those of raw materials and fuels. Cooperation in the progressive fields of science, the production of items such as microelectronics and robot technology, and the introduction of modern technologies in industrial and agricultural production will be quantitatively further developed in conformity with the decisions adopted and agreements concluded. It was possible to an increasing extent to expand the exchange of products having the highest level international standards.

Important stimuli for further deepening socialist economic integration emanated from the Leipzig Spring Fair. At the same time the fair served to expand economic relations with a large number of developing countries and to achieve progress in trade with the capitalist industrialized countries.

Cooperation with the developing countries in the economic and scientific-technological sector was further developed on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

In trade with the capitalist industrialized countries the GDR has maintained and expanded its position in foreign markets.

This succeeded with the aid of the grown capability of many combines and enterprises to react to new requirements of foreign markets, to make the production structure flexible according to those requirements, and to introduce new results of scientific-technical progress at short notice into production.

VIII. Development of People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

The sociopolitical program is being successfully implemented.

The successes in the economy made it possible to further tangibly improve the citizens' working and living conditions.

The further implementation according to plan of the housing construction program as the centerpiece of the SED's social policy again testifies to the steady continuation of the time-tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policies. In the first half of 1984 housing conditions improved for 304,000 citizens, especially in the centers of the workers class. Two-thirds of the newly built apartments were assigned to workers' families, and every fifth apartment was assigned to a young couple.

In the first 6 months of this year 116,015 children were born.

A visible expression of the social security and safety in our socialist society, of the care for the well-being of man, are the latest joint decisions of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers. On 1 June 1984 the sociopolitical measures for improving working and living conditions for families with three or more children went into effect.

The adopted measures for raising minimum pensions and other pensions are aimed at further developing the living standard and the social security of the veterans of work, the Activists of the First Hour.

Closely linked with the increase of the national product the net personal earnings of the population increased in the first half of this year by M2.1 billion or 3.2 percent. The retail trade turnover went up 4.4 percent, or M2.2 billion. The retail trade turnover of industrial products, up 5.2 percent, or M1.2 billion increased more quickly than the turnover of foodstuffs and nonessential foodstuffs and beverages, which rose 3.7 percent or M1 billion.

The stable supply of the population with essential products was ensured.

Increase in quantity of supplies to the market of essential and nonessential foodstuffs and beverages, as against the first half of 1983:

	by percent
Meat, meat products, and sausages	104
Fish and fish products	102
Eggs	101
Butter	101
Full-cream cheese	106
Full-cream milk	102
Fresh fruit	105
Alcoholic beverages	103
Roast coffee	102
Cocoa and chocolate products	103

The combines and enterprises of the national economy further improved the supply of the population with industrial consumer goods.

A noteworthy increase in consumer goods production was achieved. The growth rate as against the first half of 1983 was 6 percent. M1.2 billion worth of consumer goods over and above the plan were supplied to the population. The steady supply of products in the assortments for children and small children was ensured. A rich assortment was available for youth fashionwear and for the youth initiation ceremony. The supply of the population with everyday essentials and with spare parts and accessories was further improved. In line with the wishes of the population the supply of the latest fashion products in the textile and shoe lines was expanded. In compliance with the differentiated development of demand, goods were on sale in all price categories.

Increase in quantity of goods supplied to the market from domestic production and imports of industrial products, compared to the first half of 1983:

	by unit
Portable radios	55,000 piece
Reflex cameras	3,700 piece
Boilers	21,900 piece
Wristwatches	151,300 piece
Household freezers	54,000 piece
Automatic electric irons	16,100 piece
Automobiles	17,000 piece
Cement	219,400 tons
Wall paper	1.8 million rolls
Men's underwear	700,000 piece
Men's suits	25,000 piece
Ladies' dresses	220,000 piece
Ladies' blouses	475,000 piece
Hosiery	5.7 million pair
Tracksuits for adults	26,000 piece
Leather sports shoes	230,000 pair

Services to and repairs for the population valued at M3.1 billion were carried out. This is tantamount to a M175 million or 6 percent increase. Two-thirds of these services were rendered by cooperative and private craftsmens' enterprises. Repairs of motor vehicles for the population rose 7 percent, of electric household appliances 2 percent, and those of refrigerators, washing machines, and gas appliances 6 percent.

In public education the standards of the communist education of children and youth and the quality of instruction were further enhanced. It was possible to purposefully expand the material and personal conditions for education and instruction. A total of 951 new classrooms, 55 school gymnasiums, and 9,653 kindergarten slots were created. Every child of appropriate age whose parents so desire can attend a kindergarten or day-care center. Polytechnical training as an important component part of the training and education process of children and youth was improved. In the 1983/84 school year, 9,600 full-time and 27,700 part-time tutors imparted general labor skills to the students of the 7th to 10th grades. The more than 6,700 youth initiation ceremonies became significant highlights in the preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Before more than 2 million guests almost 224,000 participants in the ceremonies pledged their loyalty to our worker-peasant state and to its Constitution.

Vocational training makes an effective contribution to the comprehensive development of the personality of apprentices and to the growth of efficiency of the national economy. An apprenticeship or study place, and after completion of the training of school, a secure workplace, are available to each school graduate. Some 87 percent of the students who are embarking on vocational training have graduated from the 10th grade of general educational polytechnical schools. The contribution of vocational training is being decisively determined by the apprentices' activities in implementing their pledges within the FDJ "Peace Drive."

In the socialist vocational competition they successfully compete for exemplary achievements in theoretical and practical vocational training. Almost two-thirds of the apprentices participated in the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement, and in so doing increasingly accomplished tasks from the plans for science and technology and the rationalization concepts of the combines, enterprises, and institutions.

More than 90 percent of the apprentices are continuously performing skilled workers' performances when completing their training. The material technical conditions of vocational training were perfected. Some 30 percent of apprentices live in apprentice hostels.

Adult education was more strongly focused on the requirements of the intensive, expanded socialist reproduction. A particular key issue was certification in the field of microelectronics and robot technology. Every fourth working man paricipated in measures of training or advanced training.

In the area of university and technical school education the capacity of the universities, colleges, and professional schools for teaching, research, and medical care was enhanced in keeping with the plan. Research at the universities and colleges was concentrated even more effectively on the performance increase in the national economy. The students were purposefully enlisted for the solution of economically important tasks for the nation. It was possible to deepen and shape even more effectively the cooperative division of labor, particularly in the combines. Interdisciplinary cooperation was intensified. The working, studying, and living conditions at the universities and technical schools were further improved.

Further progress was achieved in perfecting medical and social care to the population. In doing so the central problem was improving basic medical care, particularly general medical and dental care in the big cities and industrial centers as well as improving preventive health care.

A total of 218 slots for physicians and dentists were created in the field of outpatient care. In accordance with the territorial conditions and requirements, after-hours and Saturday office hours were extended in the outpatient health institutions, above all, in the fields of general medicine, pediatrics, and stomatology.

More than two-thirds of all working people were given industrial medical care within the enterprise health system. Among these 1.8 million working people are participating in regular fitness and control examinations. More than 182,000 adults and children were given curative, prophylactic, or recuperative treatment. Working mothers and shiftworkers were given priority in granting treatment.

A total of 340 new hospital beds were set up in the stationary medical sector.

The further development of social care concentrates, in particular, on the care for mother and child and the care for the well-being of senior and handicapped citizens. To further improve care for children in day nurseries 4,305 places were created. Altogether, 14,100 psychically handicapped children and youth were given special attention. About 39,200 rehabilitants worked in special workshops, enterprise departments, or in individual jobs. For the veterans of labor 1,637 places were made available in old people's and nursing homes and 1,885 places in lodging homes.

Physical culture and sports were universally promoted and their performance level was purposefully further developed. The mass character of sports developed even more comprehensively in children's and youth sports and in leisure time and recreational sports.

The Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day of the German Gymnastics and Sport Federation [DTSB] demonstrated outstanding achievements concerning the performance level of the socialist sports organization. With many good results in the Sports Relay GDR 35, the members of the DTSB took a worthy place in the broad movement for preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR. A culmination in the children's and youth sports movements were the kreis and bezirk sports festivals in winter sports. Altogether, 29,500 children and young people participated in the kreis sports festivals and 5,700 in the bezirk sports festivals. With nine Olympic victories, nine silver and six bronze medals, as well as with other good places, GDR sportsmen achieved in Sarajevo the best results to date by a GDR team at winter Olympic competitions. In world and European championships the GDR sportsmen gained 10 gold, 21 silver, and 13 bronze medals in the first half of 1984.

The development of socialist culture and art is characterized in the 35th year of the GDR by manifold activities that contribute to increasing the cultural level of the workers class and to enriching the intellectual-cultural life in the cities and communities of the GDR. In preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR, numerous works of art have been created that demonstrate the enthusiastic engagement of writers and artists in the struggle for strengthening socialism and preserving peace.

The television documentary "Our Sign Is the Sun," which documents in a moving way the history of the FDJ and the development of the GDR as a home of the youth, was met with great response among the youth as well as the older generations. The 20th workers festival of the GDR in the Gera Bezirk was a significant performance by the cultural-creative forces of the workers class. The altogether 600 programs were made by 14,500 people's and professional artists and seen by about 2 million citizens. Within the framework of the workers festival the cultural days of the working people of socialist agriculture were held in Oppurg, Poessneck Kreis.

The numerous cultural events of the GDR, such as the National Youth Festival, GDR Music Days, the 14th Festival of Political Song, the event "Rock for Peace," the conference of entertainment artists, the seventh competition for interpreters, Book Week, the 22 Days of Children's and Youth Literature, the International Anna Seghers Colloquium, the Bach Competition in Leipzig, the Haendel Festival in Halle, and the Dresden Music Festival are among the important cultural-political events. With the opening of the new Friedrichstadt Palace outstanding conditions were created to even better meet the demands of the working people for high quality entertainment.

The Leipzig Book Fair, with approximately 1,000 participating publishing houses from 22 countries, West Berlin, and UN organizations, further gained in international attraction. GDR publishing houses reflected their performance level with about 6,000 titles. The Seventh General Assembly of the International Council for Monuments and Monument Sites (ICOMOS) held in Dresden and Rostock expressed international respect and appreciation for the performances of the GDR in preserving monuments.

Numerous theater ensembles and choirs and orchestras of the GDR conducted successful tours of many countries. The exhibition, "Baroque and Classicism -- Centers of Art of the 18th Century in the GDR," at Schallaburg near Vienna has attracted about 40,000 interested visitors.

In the first half of 1984, 2,900 titles with a total of 63 million issues and 9 million records and cassettes were offered and helped to meet the growing cultural demands of the people.

The positive results achieved in fulfilling the tasks of the plan since the beginning of the year are a significant basis on which to make the 35th year of the GDR the most successful in its history.

The further improvement and increase in the capability of the socialist planned economy was of increasing importance for the upswing achieved in the national economy.

Due to the further strengthening of the performance capacity of the GDR national economy, good prerequisites for fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the tasks of the 1984 plan as well as for preparing the 1985 National Economic Plan were created.

Based on the material, scientific-technological, and intellectual potential of the Republic, the desire to perform well and the experiences of its citizens, and the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the community of socialist staes, the GDR has all the prerequisites to consistently continue the tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy to the benefit of the people also under the complicated foreign political conditions.

The new phase of implementing the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress sets higher demands and yardsticks. The principled orientations of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, at the seventh SED Central Committee meeting and at the Berlin Bezirk delegates' conference, as well as the decisions of the eighth SED Central Committee meeting contain the tasks for overall further work in all fields of social life for strengthening socialism and securing peace.

The main thing in the national economy is to further guarantee on a higher level a stable and dynamic increase in performance on the path of the intensively expanded reproduction by using new technologies and new products. This requires guaranteeing the inseparable unity of the struggle for increasing labor productivity, higher quality of products, decreasing costs, and achieving profits. Thus, the prerequisites are created to gain high economic results everywhere, to further improve the input-output ratio, to more rationally work with the existing funds, and to use the achievements of scientific-technological progress more efficiently for the growth of the national income.

In the management activity of the state and economic organs the main thing is to promote performance readiness and the creativity of the working people and to develop performance evaluations in order to secure the challenging tasks of the 1984 National Economic Plan every month, every decade, every day in a high continuity and to fulfill the commitments undertaken by the working people in socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. This requires that one make the experience of the best workers the yardstick of one's own actions in all combines, enterprises, institutions, and cooperatives and that one consistently use the principles of socialist management. With energy and confidence the working people are using all their strength for further increasing the economic growth, for universally strengthening the GDR, for strengthening the international positions of socialism, and for preserving peace.

FELFE VISITS NIESKY KREIS PRIOR TO HARVEST

LD192313 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, briefed himself on the speedy harvesting work being carried out at the LPG Nieder Seiferdorf, Niesky Kreis. In talks with the cooperative's peasants he learned that they intend to harvest the grain within 18 days with as little loss as possible. To this end a carefully worked-out harvesting plan to bring in the corn under all and any conditions is to be put into operation. Werner Felfe praised the initiative of the peasants which will ensure that all crops will be harvested well and speedily. The LPG Nieder Seifersdorf intends to achieve this year its hitherto best result which is 45.4 deci-tons of grain units per hectare.

AXEN DELEGATION IN NICARAGUA FOR 5TH ANNIVERSARY

Arrives in Managua

LD181828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (ADN) -- A delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Managua on Wednesday to take part in the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua. It was invited by the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation of Nicaragua (FSLN) and the Council of Government of Nicaragua. At the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, the delegation was received on behalf of the Council of Government by Lea Guido, minister of health, and Commander Omar Cabezas, head of the Political Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, and by other leading representatives of the FSLN and the government. The GDR ambassador in Nicaragua, Dr Heinrich Maerz, and Guenter Hempel, sector head in the Central Committee of the SED, also belong to the delegation.

On the same day, the delegation laid a wreath at the square of the revolution at the grave of Commander Carlos Fonseca Amador, the founder of the FSLN who died in 1976 fighting against the Somoza regime.

Printing Press Presented

LD191254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0230 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented a rotary offset press to the FSLN National Directorate on Wednesday evening in Managua as a solidarity gift from the SED. The press can print over 100,000 daily copies of BARRICADA, the FSLN paper. The ceremony at which the press was handed over on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution was a rousing demonstration of the firm ties between the GDR and Nicaragua.

In a speech to hundreds of Nicaraguan workers and GDR specialists, Hermann Axen described the handing over of the press as well as the recent inauguration of the Ernst Thaelmann Vocational Training Center in Jinotepe as visible signs of the active solidarity of the SED and the government and people of the GDR with Sandino's heirs. He said that GDR citizens were heartened by the way in which the heroic people of Nicaragua under the tested FSLN leadership were resolutely and confidently defending their historic revolutionary gains against the imperialist policy of intervention. He stressed the significance of the recent meetings between Daniel Ortega, member of the FSLN National Directorate and coordinator of the Government Council of National Reconstruction, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which gave an important impetus to the deepening of the close cooperation between both parties and states.

On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, Commander Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN National Directorate, gave thanks for the gift. This gift, he said, was further evidence of the diverse and active support which Nicaragua is receiving from the people of the GDR. International solidarity was a source from which Nicaragua drew renewed strength to successfully continue its struggle for peace and social progress against the U.S.-imperialist-controlled counterrevolution.

Carlos F. Chamorro, the director of BARRICADA, said that with the modern press the FSLN had a new strong weapon to spread the truth about the Sandinist revolution. Amid tempestuous applause Hermann Axen switched on the press.

Shortly afterward a special edition of BARRICADA in German and Spanish and with many photos was distributed. It pays tribute to the solidarity of both countries.

Meets Interior Minister

LD191258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0440 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ADN) -- On Wednesday in Managua Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, reaffirmed the close solidarity of the SED and the people of the GDR with the new Nicaragua in a friendly talk with Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister of the interior. Axen congratulated the FSLN and the people of Nicaragua on the historic results and the far-reaching social and political changes that had been wrought in the 5 years since the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. Tomas Borge spoke about the stepped-up policy of aggression against people's power in Nicaragua and about the self-sacrificing struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces financed, trained, and guided by the CIA. With revolutionary fervor and dedication the successors of Sandino were defending their anti-imperialist, democratic achievements and their national independence, he said. They were also strengthening their activities for the solution of production tasks.

CULTURAL TALKS CONTINUE WITH FRG IN BERLIN

LD192225 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jul (ADN) -- The negotiations for the conclusion of a cultural cooperation agreement between the GDR and FRG Governments were continued on Thursday 19 July in the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry. The GDR delegation was led by GDR Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kurt Nier and the delegation of the FRG by Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission. It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

NAVAL SQUADRON VISITS PPR; TO MEET USSR SAILORS

LD181435 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Ships of the GDR People's Navy left Rostock-Warnemuende today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. They were invited by the Polish Government and are commanded by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy. The crews will meet with Poland's working people as well as members of the Polish Navy and sailors of the USSR Baltic Fleet, who will be visiting their Polish comrades-in-arms.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GHANA -- Mrs Anna Enims, member of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, received GDR Ambassador Franz Everharz for the presentation of his credentials in Accra. Mrs Anna Enims valued the attitude of unity of the GDR toward the struggle of the African peoples for the consolidation of their independence and affirmed Ghana's interest in a continuation of joint activities for the securing of peace, for social progress, against exploitation, oppression and apartheid. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

FALUVEGI, JAPANESE LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

AU192017 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] The official talks between the Hungarian Government delegation led by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, and the leading representatives of the Japanese Government started on Tuesday, 17 July, in Tokyo. Lajos Faluvegi and his entourage met with Komoto Tosio, state minister, general manager of the Economic Management Office. The two sides informed each other on the main tasks of the economic development plans of the two countries and exchanged views on the expected development of the world economy. They also discussed relations between the planning institutions of Japan and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Following this, the Hungarian Government delegation held talks with Inajama Josihiro, chairman of Keidanren, the association of Japanese economic organizations, and with Goto Noboru, head of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In the course of these meetings there was an exchange of views on the main areas of development of Hungarian-Japanese economic relations. The two sides pointed out some concrete plans of cooperation in the spheres of pharmaceuticals, the chemical industry, iron metallurgy, nonferrous metallurgy, the vehicle industry, and the electronic entertainment industry, and discussed the possibilities for production cooperation, in the form of joint enterprises, in the production of animal protein fodder and citric acid.

Also part of the delegation's program was the visit to the NIHON KEIZI SHIMBUN economic paper publishing enterprise. Adam Juhasz, state secretary for industry, and Otto Herkner, deputy minister of foreign trade, held talks with the chairmen of the trading firms of Marubeni and C. Itoh.

On Tuesday evening, 17 July, Ivata Kazuo, chairman of the Japanese-Hungarian Economic Club, gave a dinner in honor of the Lajos Faluvegi-led Hungarian Government delegation.

Need for Deepening Relations

LD192349 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The talks held by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi in Japan have ended. Lajos Pietsch, MTI correspondent in Tokyo, reports on the tour by the chairman of the National Planning Office.

[Pietsch] The different social systems, the great geographical distance, and the different economic dimensions can neither one by one, nor in their entirety serve as an obstacle to the development of bilateral relations which would be mutually advantageous for both sides. This is how Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, summed up to Hungarian Radio those consultations which he, heading a government delegation, held in Tokyo in the past few days.

The delegation had consultations with leaders of the Japanese government and met the most influential representatives of business life on the island country. Today, Lajos Faluvegi was received by Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese prime minister. During the talks it was confirmed by both sides that the deepening of relations between the two countries and the expansion of economic cooperation is both necessary and possible. There was agreement also that in the interest of the subjects mentioned above high-level government contacts will be continued.

Among Japanese leaders, as was noted by Lajos Faluvegi, there is extraordinarily great interest in Hungary's foreign and economic policies. Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs, for example, said that the island country highly assesses Hungary's foreign policy activities for the easing of tension in international relations and for the maintenance of dialogue between countries. The foreign minister spoke with praise about the Hungarian economic system and about the results which Hungary has achieved in difficult circumstances.

One of the chief characteristics of the consultations was the fact that, keeping in mind the objective of developing economic relations, the two sides laid down some concrete plans for cooperation, among others, in the fields of pharamaceutical industry, chemical industry, iron and coal smelting, the vehicle industry, and electronics. As Japan, too, belongs to that category of countries in which buying is easier than selling, in the interest of deepening cooperation it is necessary that the competitiveness of enterprises be constantly strengthened that economic policy and the system of economic management develop constantly.

According to Lajos Faluvegi new efforts are needed daily, and despite the results achieved so far, steps forward are absolutely necessary from the point of view of successful economic management.

It can be said that the consultations held by the delegation of our government were useful and served well the further development of relations between the two countries. The talks proved that readiness for these objectives exists on both sides.

$385 MILLION LOAN ARRANGED THROUGH WORLD BANK

LD191105 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The Hungarian National Bank has signed an agreement with an international banking group on a loan of $385 million. The loan, which is cofinanced by the World Bank, will be devoted to the development of Hungarian exports and the implementation of the hydrocarbon program. The $385 million loan will have to the repaid in 10 years to the international banking group, which is composed of 60 financial institutions, including Arab, Japanese, and U.S. banks.

We are also raising a loan of 23 billion yen from Japan -- once again organized by the World Bank. The agreement will be signed in Tokyo next Wednesday.

PERUVIAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD171751 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI) -- The first delegation to Hungary of the Peruvian parliament laid a wreath on the Monument of Hungarian Heroes, then the Peruvian and Hungarian MPs started talks in Budapest, Tuesday.

The delegations were headed by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Dagoberto Lainez Vodanovic, president of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies. Present at the talks were Pablo Moran Val, ambassador of the Republic of Peru to Hungary. The parties gave briefs on the work of their legislatures, and on opportunities to further develop links, and exchanged views on topical international issues. To further cooperation, both parties decided to set up friendship groups of MPs.

Departs 19 July

LD192056 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI) -- After concluding its official visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly, a Peruvian parliamentary delegation, led by Dagoberto Lainez Vodanovic, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru, left Budapest Thursday. The Peruvian parliamentary delegation had talks with a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, headed by Vice-President Janos Peter. Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council met the Peruvian deputies, who visited [word indistinct] rural cooperative and the Orion radio and electric company.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Peter. Present was Jose Pablo Moran Val, Peruvian ambassador to Budapest.

Prior to the departure the head of the Peruvian delegation told MTI that he considered the talks in Hungary useful. He pointed out that dialogue between small countries are important in the interest of world peace. Relations, which are served both by bilateral talks and participation in the work of international organization, promote better understanding and peaceful co-existence.

On his experience in Hungary the president of the Chamber of Deputies of Peru stated that the honest attitude to Hungarian partners and the open approach of questions at issue had greatly impressed the delegation. He stressed that the Peruvian delegation were given the opportunity to study the work of Hungarian legislation and as a result of talks deputies and friendship groups would be set up to promote inter-parliamentary relations.

LEADERS ATTEND POLISH NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD192050 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI) -- Poland's ambassador to Budapest, Jerzy Zielinski, gave a reception in Budapest Thursday on the occasion of his country's national holiday. Present were Gyorgy Aczel, HSWP Central Committee secretary: Lajos Mehes, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions -- members of the HSWP Political Committee: Matyas Szuros, HSWP CC secretary: Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council: Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi: Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi: Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi: Construction and Town Planning Minister Laszlo Somogyi: Communication Minister Lajos Urban, and numerous other personalities of the Hungarian political, social, economic and cultural life. Several leaders and attaches of foreign representations in Budapest were also there.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL VISITS

LD192110 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 19 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee: Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council: Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the National Assembly, met in farewell visits Victor Bolojan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Budapest. The ambassador left Hungary.

PRON APPEAL FOR BROAD AMNESTY FOR OFFENDERS

AU190931 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 84 pp 1-2

["Appeal" issued by National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth at its 16 July session in Warsaw]

[Text] National accord is an essential condition for the development of Poland and for the strengthening of the socialist state. Poland needs the cooperation of all citizens; their responsibility, energy, and social initiative; and any intelligent deed that perpetuates and enhances socialist renewal.

Only in this way can we implement out joint national goals. We have already achieved much. People's authority is spreading. Methods of exercizing authority have been perfected. Citizens have achieved the possibility of exercizing greater influence on public affairs. The practice of universal social consultations is becoming fixed. The state's socialist structures have been strengthened. A tangible improvement in the economic situation is occurring. Poland is regaining its international position.

The situation in the country is clearly stabilizing itself. The people's council elections have clearly shown this. The firm majority of society is in favor of national accord, order, and calm, and is in favor of the continuation of the policy of socialist sociopolitical and economic reforms -- by its attitudes, society has given the authorities a credit of confidence, convinced that this is what the good and the future of the country require.

We cannot betray this confidence. Further steps which confirm the unchangeability of the line of accord, struggle, and socialist reforms and create more favorable conditions for the implementation thereof are necessary.

While continuing the socialist renewal process, one must make use of the rich 40-year achievements of People's Poland. This is our common work, the source of justified national pride and a permanent cornerstone for the fatherland's further development.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] desires that satisfaction with our common achievement and the increase in this achievement be shared by all Poles.

With this in mind, we are in favor of creating the possibilities for a return to normal life by those who have involved themselves in activity against the law and against the interests of the nation and state.

We are in favor of giving a chance to those who have received legal sentences and to those against whom criminal proceedings are under way.

Guided by the principles of socialist humanitarianism, the PRON National Council turns to the PPR Sejm with an appeal for the declaration of a broad amnesty for those who committed offenses for political motives and less dangerous common offenses and misdemeanors.

We are convinced that taking into account the vital interests of the state and the need for order and domestic calm, the amnesty will be a fulfillment of social expectations and of the hopes of many milieus in Polish society

CONDITIONAL AMNESTY UNACCEPTABLE TO KOR'S KURON

NC191416 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, July 19 (AFP) -- Jacek Kuron, one of four leading dissidents whose trial was adjourned yesterday pending an expected amnesty for political prisoners, will not accept any conditional amnesty, his son Maciej said today.

Maciej Kuron also today published the key points of a statement his father was forbidden to make to the court during the brief five-minute hearing before yesterday's adjournment. The statement would have lasted "at least three hours" and had taken his father two-and-a-half years to prepare, Maciej Kuron said.

It said that it was essential to "abolish" the existing system in Poland, which would soon reach a crisis of values and a "biological crisis of the nation". However, any armed struggle was "impossible and unacceptable" because the system was defended by the Soviet Army. Mr Kuron recognised that these two facts were contradictory, but said he believed that "the impossible is possible" and that the system could be overturned without the use of force.

Sources here took the decision to publish the statement as an indication that Mr Kuron, 50, intended to continue to express his ideas publicly if he were released from prison here.

Mr Michnik said yesterday he would want "public acknowledgement of his innocence" if he were released, but the Polish press today continued to accuse KOR of trying to overthrow the government, or even provoke a civil war.

MEDIA CRITICIZE KOR'S PURPOSE, ACTIVITIES

Press Review

LD191604 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] [No dateline as received] The leading Polish newspapers carry articles on the activity of the illegal organization known as KSS [Social Self-Defense Committee]-KOR (Workers' Defence Committee) whose four leaders are on trial at present.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote: "The entire 'worker' and 'social' phraseology was nothing else for KOR but a camouflage of an anti-worker activity, an activity whose sole purpose was to weaken the socialist Polish state, to weaken or simply break its ties with the socialist community, to weaken this mainstay of forces of peace and progress which the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and CMEA form today, an activity whose objective meaning was unequivocally anti-national.

"They were agents of forces and interests hostile to the working class, who wanted to infiltrate in the ranks of that class," TRYBUNA LUDU added.

TRYBUNA LUDU underscored the huge political and propaganda as well as material and financial involvement of centres of imperialist psychological war hostile to Poland in the activity carried out by KOR. In this connection the paper said that "The enormous popularity of trouble-makers from KOR with Radio Free Europe and similar centres confirms the fact that objectively, they also performed another role as agents -- the role of foreign agents of the enemy at home supported with foreign means.

"Recent years have proved that subversive KOR activists...were not able to reach deeply. The trunk of our national tree remained sound. We are gradually making up for losses. This does not alter the fact, however, that the odium of political subversion, political assessment of their activity is obvious," said the daily.

The government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA said among other things: "Through its influences in the former Solidarnosc, KOR strove to dismantle the state, to create diarchy and to gradually 'liquidate' the socialist system. It patronized all steps to bring anarchy to public life.

"KOR openly opposed the constitutional principles of the political system of People's Poland and the system of the state authority. It took actions hitting out at Poland's alliances with socialist countries, which meant posing a threat to the security of this country and undermining the order in Europe established by the Yalta and Potsdam treaties. In its proclamations and leaflets, KOR directly called for sabotaging the organs of authority and creating resistance movement.

"KOR's proved ties to foreign centres of subversion, hostile to Poland, and financial, propaganda and political assistance extended to it unequivocally put KOR among alien agents," RZECZPOSPOLITA said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote: "The KOR's activity was often termed anti-state. This term did not fully render its contents. Is a political programme aiming at destroying the really existing Polish state, without any alternative, only an activity harming the state? Or has it concrete plans and intentions to hit out at the basic interests of the Poles, their position in the world, their standard of living, their civilization level and their attainments gained with such a great effort throughout the post-war 40 years?

"Today, this organization together with all its supports and extensions belongs already to the past. In order to draw proper conclusions from experiences of the recent past, one should remember what the KOR's real objectives and intentions were," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

TV on Dual Activity

LD192203 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] We are now showing a program devoted to the activity of the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers' Defense Committee [KSS-KOR].

[Unidentified commentator] Many myths have grown up around KSS-KOR. One of them was the underground nature of the organization. In fact, KOR carried on dual activity: underground and open. Successive issues of bulletins (?contained) a list of leading activists, with addresses and telephone numbers. Deeply concealed, however, were the aims and tactics of the activity and their sources of money for that activity. The charity signboard which justified the open collection of money in Poland and abroad was a convenient vehicle for contacting various people and extending influence. Organizational structures were built, illegal publications were launched, as were the so-called free trade unions, student groups and flying universities. Western propaganda and intelligence centers were always vitally interested in KOR's activity. Western journalists in Poland had no difficulty in getting anti-Polish material for their sensational reportages, for instance on a KOR meeting in Kuron's flat. [video shows meeting of KOR activists at Kuron's apartment, captioned BBC television 1977].

The sources of finance for opposition activity in Poland remain unchanged today. This is proved by recently uncovered letters from France to Bogdan Lis. Charity aid consignments, so-called, are used to drop money and equipment. Some Western trade unions lend their names to this.

It will not be [word indistinct] to explain who finances KULTURA PARYSKA. In the April issue of 1960, one can read that its team comes out openly as an ally of the United States and, as is known, all allies of the United States benefit from their material aid.

KOR gradually started to operate in the worker milieu. On the pretext of defending them, using demagogic, anarchistic slogans, the class unity of the workers was broken; they were set against each other. In the student milieu, the role of the Trojan horse was played by KOR's Independent Student Association.

Strike followed strike; there was no longer any need to give reasons. At the same time, day after day, the government was accused of being reluctant to take actions; of being incapable of ruling. KOR advisers were everywhere. With serious, learned faces, they suggested the most impossible ideas to people; for instance, to demand the free movement of market prices and to oppose any increases.

They gradually gained confidence. They became more and more [word indistinct] If power is lying in the streets, you only have to reach out for it. They began to organize themselves into an antisocialist party. From ROBOTNIK we find out that a new organization has been set up: clubs of a self-governing republic. These clubs declare that they will carry on the KOR tradition.

The disinclination to anarchy grew. Poles would have to be pushed quickly into clashes with Poles.

There was no confrontation. Socialism in Poland was defended. Poles always defended independence. Socialism and Poland are one and the same. If today we recall those who referred to the infamous slogan, Disorder rules Poland [Polska nierzadem stoi], we do it so as not to forget about the dark pages in our history, too. There will be no repeat of that part of history.

SIWICKI SPEAKS AT 15 JULY MILITARY CEREMONY

AU190845 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jul 84 p 2

[Report on speech by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, at 15 July ceremony in Dorohusak commemorating crossing of Bug River at that point by Polish-Soviet Armies during World War II]

[Excerpts] Today is our ceremony, a display of the unity of goals and intentions of all generations of Poles, both those who fought for the fatherland's freedom in regular military and partisan units, and those who formed and strengthened Poland's socialist shape after the war. It is also a ceremony for those who constitute Poland's greatest hope. For time is commending responsibility for Poland's future into your hands, young friends.

A new Poland has emerged from the sacrifices of blood and life and out of the national effort, F. Siwicki stressed. Describing the achievements of People's Poland on its 40th anniversary, F. Siwicki said that a fundamental security problem for the nation's existence has been settled. Poland, based on a permanent alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and being an incontestable part of the socialist defense coalition of the Warsaw Pact, has assumed a worthy place among European states and has earned recognition from the peace-loving nations of the world.

This unquestionable achievement of People's Poland is the work of all working people and of the entire nation. The Polish People's Army has made an important contribution to building and consolidating the socialist state, and continues to do so.

Speaking about the threats to world peace, F. Siwicki said: An insane arms race is being imposed on the socialist countries. The Reagan administration is installing new missiles in Western Europe, planning "star wars," and creating local conflicts and tension in various parts of the world. The Pentagon and its allies on the NATO staff are putting forth strategic variants of a "preemptive strike." The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, Poland, and the remaining socialist states are being permanently ignored, silenced, or torpedoed. The significance of these facts if obvious. They cannot fail to arouse concern for the future of the world and mankind.

These facts are even more dangerous for Poland because revisionist forces in the FRG are playing an increasingly greater role in their formation.

In this context, the general continued, one should turn with contempt to the leaders of the so-called political underground and their emigre employers who call themselves friends of Poland. Practice shows that they do not really care about the future of the Polish people and for their calm and secure existence. Theyare ready to sell for Judas silver our greatest achievement -- secure borders and peace. They are becoming more and more an agency of foreign powers and they cannot count on wide social support.

Turning to the young people, the general said: Your presence in this historic place is testimony to the fact that yet another generation of Poles which grew up on this soil is inheriting the idea which inspired previous generations -- the struggle for an independent and socialist fatherland.

You can best show your faith in these supreme traditions by means of honest service and work, social discipline and energy, and by means of a material and spiritual contribution to the strengthening of the socialist state and its security. For only in this way can you effectively serve your fatherland and fulfill the patriotic requirement and duty expressed in the testament of all those who gave Poland the most valuable thing they had in the battle against fascism on this soil -- their own lives.

URBAN ON FRG'S INCONSISTENCIES, REVANCHISM

LD191344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The new wave of revanchism was brought up at a meeting with Polish journalists by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban. The spokesman said that the attitude of the FRG authorities to the agreement signed with Poland is full of inconsistencies. Unfortunately, issues that are not favorable to rapprochement are often being stressed. These include, for example, the issue fo the alleged German minority in our country. The latest decisions of the West European Union which allow the FRG to construct and equip the Bundeswehr with strategic equipment coincide with attempts at breaching the balance of power in Europe on the part of the United States. The spokesman stressed that the Polish Government favors cooperation with the FRG in accordance with the terms of the agreements signed.

Jerzy Urban also spoke about the Catholic Church in the FRG which is speaking about reconciliation, on the one hand, but is still maintaining a separate pastoral structure for the so-called newcomers [przesiedlency], on the other.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO U.S. JOURNALIST

AU191909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/7/1984 -- On July 19, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received John Paul Wallach, special envoy of the "Hearst Newspapers group", head of the Foreign Department, at the Neptun resort. On the occasion the Romanian head of state gave the American journalist an interview.

DASCALESCU ENDS CAIRO TALKS, RETURNS HOME

AU191942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES 19/7/1984 -- Official talks between Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian prime minister, concluded in Cairo, on July 19. On the occasion, questions of the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, in economy in particular, were approached.

At the close of the talks, both sides assessed that the dialogue conducted during the official visit in the spirit of summit understandings and documents, opened large avenues to the Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace, independence and collaboration. A document on the visit paid by the Romanian prime minister was signed. In the evening of the same day Constantin Dascalescu returned to Bucharest.

Egyptian Reportage

For coverage of the visit to Egypt of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, including his statement upon arrival at Cairo airport and the text of a speech he gave at a banquet given in his honor by Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, see the Egypt section of the 16 July Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TOGOLESE MINISTERS 19 JULY

AU191941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/7/1984 -- On July 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at the Neptun resort, Barry Moussa Barque, minister of public works, mines, energy and hydrological resources and Anani Gassou, minister of rural planning of the Togolese Republic, now on a Romanian visit. On behalf of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the guests expressed feelings of friendhsip. President Nicolae Ceausescu sent best wishes to the president of the Togolese Republic.

During the interview the sides looked into the stage attained by the Romanian-Togolese relations of collaboration and cooperation as well as into the way the decisions and understandings reached during the summit talks are implemented. The sides expressed satisfaction at the positive, ascending evolution of the relations of collaboration between the two states and highlighted the existing possibilities for expansion and strengthening of the Romanian-Togolese economic collaboration particularly in point of cooperation ventures in the fields of geology, mining, chemical industry and agriculture.

The interview proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, attended by Ion Lazarescu, minister of mining, and Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture and food industry.

REPORTAGE OF DEPUTY PREMIER OPREA'S FRG VISIT

For DPA reportage on the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, including his talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann, see the FRG section of the 19 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GDR'S FISCHER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BUCHAREST

Meets With Andrei

LD131310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Jul (ADN) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Romania, Oskar Fischer and Stefan Andrei, in Bucharest were continued on Friday. The ministers briefed each other on the successful development of their countries. They stressed that the further shaping of socialism in the GDR and in Romania is an important contribution to the strengthening of the positions of socialism in the world and to the consolidation of fraternal cooperation among the socialist states.

Oskar Fischer and Stefan Andrei noted with satisfaction that the harmonious cooperation between the SED and the RCP gave strong impetus to the development of relations in all spheres. In this connection they pointed to the dynamic and stimulating role of the highest representatives of the two parties, Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu.

Discussing international issues, the ministers stressed that the analysis of the international situation made by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states at their Budapest meeting and by the highest representatives of the CEMA countries at their meeting in Moscow had been fully confirmed by developments. Hence, the foreign ministers stressed, the conclusions drawn by those meetings, which were aimed at a change for the better, still remained in force.

On the same day, Oskar Fischer met the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Constantin Dascalescu, for a friendly talk.

Talks With Dascalescu

LD131347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR foreign minister was received in Bucharest on Friday by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. During the friendly talk, they had a detailed exchange of views about cooperation between the two countries. They stressed the high level of relations between the GDR and Romania and pointed to the great potential of both states for further developing and deepening this cooperation.

Constantin Dascalescu stressed that these relations are developing successfully on the basis of the agreements of the highest representatives of both parties in all spheres. He noted with satisfaction that the visit of the GDR foreign minister and other bilateral measures indicated the striving of both sides to extend the framework of cooperation. This intention was strengthened also by the results of the meeting of the CEMA countries in Moscow.

The Romanian prime minister also briefed his guest on the internal development of Romania and explained the many initiatives with which the workers of his country are preparing the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation and the 13th RCP Congress.

Confers With Ceausescu

LD161957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jul (ADN) -- On Monday [16 July] during a friendly meeting at his residence in Neptun with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, expressed his concern at the tense international situation. He said that Romania's efforts are dedicated to continuing detente, stopping the arms race, and banishing the danger of a nuclear holocaust. As a socialist state Romania always stands firmly at the side of the fighters for peace and social progress. He recalled with pleasure his meetings with Erich Honecker, which he described as exceedingly important for the good relations between their parties, states, and peoples. Time and again these meetings have stimulated the purposeful development of friendship and all-around co-operation between the GDR and Romania.

The GDR foreign minister referred to the great importance the GDR party and state leadership attaches to the close relations of cooperation and friendship with Romania. The meetings between the political leaders of both countries, above all, have always generated a powerful impetus for the development and all-around deepening of the close relations between the GDR and Romania.

During the talks Oskar Fischer gave an account of the GDR's contribution to the implementation of the jointly conceived and agreed socialist peace strategy. He affirmed the resolve of the first German worker-peasant state to work wholeheartedly for the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of detente.

Before the meeting, which marked the end of the GDR foreign minister's official friendship visit to Romania, Oskar Fischer concluded his negotiations with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LESOTHO -- Bucharest AGERPRES 25/6/1984 -- The new ambassador of Romania in Lesotho, Vasile Musat, presented his credentials to H.M. King Motlotlehi Moshoeshoe. On the occasion, messages of salute were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and the Lesotho head of state. The Romanian ambassador also had an interview with the prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Leabua Jonathan. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 25 Jun 84 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH MALAYSIA -- The instruments of ratifaction of the agreement between the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Malaysia on promoting and mutually guaranteeing investments, signed in Kuala Lumpur on 26 November 1982, were exchanged on 20 June 1984 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The exchange of the instruments of ratifaction was performed by Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Shamsuddin Abdullah, charge d'affaires a.i. of Malaysia to the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 84 AU]

SINDJIC PRESENTS 1986-1990 ECONOMIC PLANS

LD191655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] [No dateline as received] -- The preparation of new plans is proceeding amid exceptionally complex circumstances, but also with the unified orientation that, on the basis of the guidelines contained in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the plan's phased realization should be further worked out and thus the prospect of the future self-management socioeconomic development should be perceived more clearly. Primarily, this implies the more successful realization of the tasks in the first phase, which is in progress now and in which economic and system solutions and qualitative changes in the mode of economic operation should create the material, planned market and other conditions for the gradual removal of discord in the economic structures and economic exchange with foreign countries. Milos Sindjic, general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, stressed this in his opening report at the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in which he briefed the delegates on the basic directives and framework for economic policy in the period 1986-1990.

In adopting the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, Sindjis stressed, we checked the spontaneous nature of economic growth and the risk of stagnation. Nor can we reconcile ourselves to the stagnation of a decelerated growth and the risk of falling behind in development. We must, therefore, have higher economic growth and faster development. How do we achieve that?

It is a law of progressive societies that they produce more than they consume and that with accumulated means they increase employment, production, and social wealth, said Sindjic. However, for years we have not been raising the relative surplus of production, realizing for every dinar of personal income 1.2 to 1.4 dinars of surplus products, which is becoming insufficient for the growing needs and risks for the time in which we live. In volume and level our net social productivity is low and inadequate. It is necessary in this period of restricted raw materials and energy and accelerated scientific and technological progress for reproduction costs to be significantly corrected through qualitative changes in a well-thought-out and concrete manner. At present material costs amount to nearly 60 percent of the gross social product. Their proportion must be reduced (from about 57.5 percent in 1985 to about 54 percent in 1990 -- that is, by at least 6 percent), and the proportion of social product, amortization, and income increased (from 42.5 percent to 46.0 percent, or by about 8.2 percent for social product, from 4.9 percent to 5.5 percent for amortization, or by about 12.2 percent, and from 37.6 percent to 40.5 percent, or by about 7.7 percent for income). On the basis of this, the increase in social product would to the extent of more than 50 percent be the result of the economy of means of production and productivity of labor.

The present projected parameters of such a concept, expressed in 1983 prices, are as follows:

In the 1986-1990 period, the gross social product would increase at a rate of 2.4 percent, material costs 1.1 percent, and the social product at a rate of about 4 percent, while amortization would increase at a rate of some 5 percent and the national income at a rate of some 4 percent. [as received]

The rate of economic growth in this period would gradually increase from the stagnating level in the current plan period (1981-1985, rate of growth about 1 percent), to a higher level in 1990 -- about 5 percent. The rate of growth of the industrial production would be about 5 percent, of agricultural about 3 percent, of exports of goods and services about 6 percent, and of the imports of goods and services about 5 percent.

Net personal incomes and other personal receipts would increase at a rate of 3.7 percent and the surplus product at a rate of about 4 percent, while the surplus left to the economy would have a rate of growth of about 8 percent, and the surplus product for joint general social and other needs a rate of about 2 percent. Thus, at the end of the plan period we would have 1.7 dinars of surplus product per 1 dinar of net personal income (or 21.4 percent more).

This would be realized at a growth of productive employment of about 2 percent and of labor productivity of about 2 to 3 percent, as much as the average real personal income would also rise, while the standard of living of the working people and citizens would increase at a rate of 3 to 4 percent -- that is, it would increase by 15 to 20 percent in the period up to 1990.

Gross investments in basic resources could increase approximately as the social product in which they would reach a share of 23 percent. Along with that, with the changes in the mechanism of financing expanded reproduction of organizations of associated labor, a degree of self-financing of 80 percent would be reached, the capital coefficient would improve by one-fifth (from about five to about four) while the coefficient of circulation of resources would double.

In this way the share of resources for the reproduction of the economy (amortization, resources to expand the material base of work and reserve) would increase to about 30 percent, while the share of resources of the organizations of associated labor and of individual producers (including amortization) in the social product would be increasing at an annual rate of 1.5 percent and would reach 66 percent in 1990, and the share of resources for general and joint consumption would remain at the level of about 30 percent.

Qualitative changes in production and exchange of values of the gross social product would continue right up to the year 2000 by which time the accumulative ability of the economy should be trebled (from about 5 percent to nearly 15 percent).

In this context, Sindjic noted that this refers to average figures for the country and that they differ according to the economic sector, industrial branch, region, and the dynamics of the possible realization. They should, therefore, be taken not as definitively quantitatively measured ratios but as indexes of the development concept which will still be verified.

In line with the orientations of the long-term program, changes in the system and practice of self-managing social planning will make it possible to efficiently direct and coordinate the development within the agreed-on frameworks, above all through self-managing agreement-reaching of organizations of associated labor which are linked through reproduction and through coordinating their development plans as well as through negotiations on joint interests and goals.

KLEMENCIC ASSESSES FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD192117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 19 Jul 84

["Klemencic's Introduction Report in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- Vlado Klemencic spoke today about the implementation of the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law in 1984. It would be an overestimation to claim that the discussion so far has resulted in a uniformed assessment of how much progress has been made with regard to the implementation of all legislative solutions, Klemencic said.

The difficulty arises from the fact that the sphere of economic relations is characterized by numerous problems, foreign debts and deficits, and that this aspect of our economic relations also reflects structural problems of the Yugoslav economy, differing material interests of individual strata of workers and working people, economic activities, branches and regions. Circumstances in which this law is being implemented are objectively rather difficult due not only to exacerbated material and socioeconomic relations in our country, but also to exacerbated relations prevailing in world trade, protectionism and the global economic and financial situation. However, in the course of preparations and the discussion, significant progress has been made with regard to the adoption of a uniformed stance and assessments about the implementation of this law which is very important for our further activity.

Initial results have been made in the implementation of some of the legislative solutions. However, with regard to certain more important regulations we still have not achieved what we set out to do. In the situation where we have a discrepancy between urgently needed foreign exchange to repay the interest and part of the capital and to maintain production, and between earned foreign exchange available, seen as a whole and not from the point of view of individual organizations, we have managed to secure foreign exchange, either directly or through commodity credits, for maintaining and increasing production intended for exports and also industrial production as a whole. Creating favorable conditions for this was one of the important legislative aims. Better results than last year have also been scored in the implementation of the regulation on obligatory allocation of foreign exchange for common funds, although this sometimes resulted in blocking the work of commercial banks when they failed to meet their obligations. This year we have also registered favorable trends in foreign exchange revenue and our borrowing from abroad has been brought in line with requirements of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

We think that certain delay in working out relevant regulations and also some articles and reports in the press have created unnecessary concern regarding foreign exchange savings of citizens in the country. Our attitude has not changed: We must secure a state of stability and restore confidence in this kind of saving, which is guaranteed by the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

A critical attitude has been adopted toward excessive reliance on barter trade and small barter trade in exports. We are working on finding solutions to this situation, not in order to reduce the amount of export documents needed, but in order to regulate these operations and bring them in line with legislative solutions, Klemencic said.

NEW INVESTMENT LAW TO ENCOURAGE FOREIGN CAPITAL

LD191152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1011 GMT 19 Jul 84

[By Dusan Reljic; "pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 19 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Assembly is to examine in the autumn the government's proposal on changes to the law (?on) foreign investments envisaging significant facilities for joint ventures undertaken by foreign and Yugoslav enterprises.

If the changes are adopted, financial participation by foreign partners will no longer be limited to a maximum 49 percent of the investments but will be negotiable between business partners. The foreign partner, however, will remain only the investor as before and not the coproprietor of the joint venture.

Former limits on profits earned by the foreign partner after tax deduction are also to be lifted. Under provisions to date, the foreign investor had the right to a degree of profit determined in advance which varied according to the branch of the economy. In future, foreign partners will play an active role in creating the business policy of the Yugoslav enterprises they invest in, thus stimulating a more efficient and more rational organization of production and a more sophisticated marketing system.

The exposition of the law stresses that the best possible organization of production and maximum returns of joint ventures are in the workers' interest. The self-management rights of Yugoslav workers are not, however, placed in question.

Cedomir Kovacevic, a high official in the Yugoslav Ministry for Energy and Industry and one of the proposers of the new provisions, told TANJUG that the proposed changes envisage a number of other facilities for joint ventures with foreign firms. However, in future, too, foreigners will not be able to set up firms or mixed companies in Yugoslavia. It is the intention of the proposers of the changes to stimulate an inflow of foreign capital into Yugoslavia, but also to fully preserve the national identity of the Yugoslav economy, Kovacevic stressed.

Yugoslavia adopted the first Law on Foreign Investments in the country in 1967. The law was subsequently amended twice. So far 187 agreements on joint investments, totalling some 200 million dollars, have been signed. Foreign capital has been invested mostly in the chemical industry, the production of electrical machines, transport, ferrous metallurgy, paper processing and the timber industry, as well as in oil prospecting and refining. Experts state that agreements on joint ventures at present represent "a mere episode" in Yugoslavia's economic development because they constitute only 0.6 per cent of overall investments in the above period and are one hundred times less than foreign credits granted to Yugoslavia.

The intention to engage foreign capital without incurring new debts abroad is one of the fundamental motives of the proposed changes. Experts set out that in joint ventures both partners aim to operate at the highest possible financial return and to increase their export as much as possible since the foreign partner receives his share of income from foreign currency profits achieved by the joint venture. Yugoslavia is also interested in enabling, through joint ventures, a transfer (?of) the latest technology and a more intensive inclusion of its national economy in the international division of labour, as well as in ensuring more stable economic relations with foreign countries.

The Yugoslav State Presidency, the trade unions and other important social institutions have upheld the changes to the law, but there have also been voices of warning in the public. In this context, the Belgrade daily BORBA stresses that caution is needed in dealing with foreign capital and demands "broadest possible discussion" on the announced changes.

In the meantime, eminent Belgrade foreign investment expert Dr Radoje Prica said that many foreign firms are displaying great interest in the proposed law on foreign investments in Yugoslavia and expect significant changes.

SLOVENIA PRICE HIKES: MILK, BREAD, MASS TRANSIT

LD192140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Summary] Ljubljana, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- Beginning next week the price for all types of bread in Slovenia will rise by 25 percent; this is governed by an increase in the price of flour of more than 37 percent throughout the country. Pasteurized milk will also be dearer in Slovenia starting Monday [23 July] while public transportation fares will go up by 25-28 percent, depending on the distance.

CARTOON FEATURES MILKA PLANINC, INFLATION

AU181235 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 13 July on page 5 carries a cartoon by Kusanic, which shows Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, putting some scraps into a dog dish placed in front of a small dog house labeled "Planned Inflation." An enormous dog, several times the size of Milka Planinc, is shown sitting calmly, chained to the small dog house. There is no caption.

SERBIAN SAWP CRITICIZES POLITIKA EDITORIAL POLICY

AU191939 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 84 p 6

[Report by S.C.]

[Excerpts] "After the session of Central Committees of the LCY and the LC of Serbia that were devoted to the situation and activity in the information media, obvious progress has been made in the editorial policy of publications of the POLITIKA newspaper organization. This especially refers to the main publication, the POLITIKA newspaper, as well as EKSPRES, NIN, and some other newspapers," the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Serbia assessed, adopting conclusions on the development and editorial policy of the POLITIKA newspaper organization and the POLITIKA newspaper at its session the day before yesterday. However, there were texts during that period that, due to their being at variance with the policy of the LC, met with justified public criticism. This is why one should even more energetically continue with engaged efforts in editorial policy with a view to avoiding new mistakes, together with overcoming any hesitation and opportunism, the presidium concluded further.

It is of the greatest significance, it was also concluded, that one recognize and prevent in time attempts at introducing, under pressure from individuals and groups in the house and outside, some other stands and values, a different editorial policy, attitudes, and texts that fail to correspond to real interests of our society and stands of the LC. A more active attitude of all subjective forces in the POLITIKA newspaper organization is needed in order to remove all weaknesses observed in the editorial plane, which also implies a considerably more offensive attitude toward various tendencies that try to find public discussion groups and media for destructive views and stands.

In the conclusions it is said: The earning of income in the POLITIKA newspaper organization has to depend more intensively on editorial policy, because the results of such a work organization that is of special social interest cannot be valued exclusively according to the increase in circulation and income, but primarily according to whether the informative-political influence of the publication in question increases or weakens, to what extent and with what degree of consistency its socialist and self-managing orientation is being confirmed daily.

The presidium also concluded that the positive trend in furthering the editorial policy in the POLITIKA newspaper organization is being less felt and realized in the magazines. Some old, negative burdens still remain and therefore on the pages of this kind of publications one finds insufficient political responsibility, sensationalism, popularization of bad taste, imitation of foreign models of the way of life, foreign values, and entertainment, praising and cherishing a petit-bourgeois mentality, looking down on work and creativity, cherishing the star cult, and a deviant glorification of the consumer society.

NEW PRESIDENCY SEATING HIGHLIGHTS DJURANOVIC

AU181914 [Editorial Report] Since the inauguration of the new SFRY Presidency on 15 May, the seating arrangements of the Presidency members has been changed and decor added, with the effect of focusing increased attention on the new president, Veselin Djuranovic. Video reports on Presidency session on Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 23 and 30 May and 5 July have shown Djuranovic at the sessions with his back to a bust of Tito flanked by the Yugoslav and party flags. Coats of arms of the SFRY and the six republics were shown displayed in a row on the wall behind Djuranovic at the 5 July session.

The previous presidents of the SFRY Presidency -- Cvijetin Mijatovic, Sergej Kraigher, Petar Stambolic, and Mika Spiljak -- as they succeeded each other in office, used to preside over the sessions of the Presidency in the same room and at the same table sitting with their backs to a plain door, across the room from the Tito bust, which has been standing on a pedestal unadorned since May 1982. No decoration in the room distinguished them from their fellow Presidency members.

OSTOJIC REPLACED BY FORMER ENVOY TO U.S.

LD191657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the proposal of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces has relieved Mirko Ostojic, of his post as deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; he is taking up another assignment. Also at Milka Planinc's proposal, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces appointed Budimir Loncar, the present [as received] SFRY ambassador to the United States, as deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Both proposals were adopted on an equitable basis by both houses of the Yugoslav Assembly and they will come into force when adopted by the Federal Chamber.

PETITIONS CRITICAL OF LEADERS' YACHTS, VILLAS

AU182030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jul 84 p 5

[Verica Rupar report]

[Excerpts] Committees and commissions of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia yesterday had their last sessions before summer vacations start.

In petitions that citizens sent to the appropriate SFRY Assembly commission -- that material was discussed by members of the republican commission yesterday -- there are many divisions into "you" and "us." The "you" relates to leaders who "keep being driven in planes and helicopters," "go hunting," "have huge foreign exchange savings accounts and send their children to schools abroad," "keep the people blind and deaf." The "us" tells about people who are "hungry," "nervous," and "frozen."

"You" and Villas

"The occurrences of faintheartedness and discontent were not provoked only by the fall in the standard of living, but also by fear that is more and more present in the citizens' petitions that we lack strength for waging the political struggle for solving open questions, and that the policy of relying on own forces will have to be fully expressed," it was written in the report on these petitions.

What did the delegates say? First, the conditional division of citizens' petitions into well-intentioned and hostile ones was changed by members of the commission when Mara Kusturic asked: "Can a man who is barely making both ends meet be accused of a hostile attitude only because he points out that somebody there has a villa, a yacht, a house, and an apartment?" Social differences are an eyesore and should be discussed, but it is much more important, Vlado Djordjevic thinks, that one establishes what led to these social differences and what are the causes of evident weaknesses of our political system.

This material will be also discussed at the session of the Federal Chamber Committee for Sociopolitical Relations and has been sent to all sociopolitical organizations in the Federation as well. Conclusions will be adopted then.

PROFESSOR, FORMER RECTOR EXPELLED FROM KOSOVO LC

AU191504 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the course of the process of political differentiation at Pristina University, an examination of the activity in this institution of higher education was recently made in cooperation with the political structures of Pristina Commune and of the province. At the latest meeting of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, the presidium was authorized to expel professors Fehmi Agani and Gazmend Zaimi from the LCY at the next meeting of the committee; Professor Ekrem Myrtezai is to be subjected to party measures. More in the following commentary:

The members of the Pristina LC Communal Committee decided to adopt this measure since their party organizations were unable to adopt adequate ideological measures. In fact the basic organization of the LC in the Philosophy and Sociology Departments owing to opportunism, consider that, apart from a verbal criticism of Fehmi Agani in 1981, there is no basis for other ideological measures. The basic party organization of the 4th year of the Law Department, whose members by an overwhelming majority consist of students, failed to fully analyze the burden of responsibility of Gazmend Zaimi.

Fehmi Agani, ever since the eruption of demonstrations from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, has failed to engage himself fully in unmasking them. His opportunistic attitude caused vacillations and a lack of clarity among students. More precisely, although this professor verbally supported the stand of the LCY, he was not prepared to unmask to the end the nature, intentions, and slogans of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and the subversive propaganda from Albania. At three meetings of the basic party organization, he failed to show a readiness for criticism and self-criticism, but tried to defend himself. He was in fact assisted by some colleagues, primarily Ekrem Myrtezai, who terms the fighters for stabilization of the situation in this educational center as self-described bearers of ideological differentiation. In other words, Fehmi Agani and those who think like him in this faculty tried to present this action as a propaganda means to [words indistinct] and to thus create divisions between teachers and the LC. Although opinions had been expressed that this [party] organization should be disbanded, a decision was reached to give these Communists another chance to clarify this situation, with help from everyone.

Gazmend Ziami, former rector of the university, and Fehmi Agani refused to take their share of the responsibility for the situation at the university, and they termed the political differentiation as an attack against Albanian intelligentsia.

Although his party organization [word indistinct] Gazmend Zaimi's interpretations, he defended all his positions. We believe that for this reason the decision adopted to expel him from the LC is justified.

A wider circle must in the future be involved in the work of political differentiation, particularly students. This is a prerequisite for the elimination of current weaknesses, which are [word indistinct] owing to the infiltration of hostile groups and individuals operating from the platform of Albanian irredentism and chauvinism, as was the case some time ago at the Pristina student center.

We will conclude this commentary with the following observation: Although positive results have been attained in the past 3 years in consolidating the situation at this university, the Communists still have a lot of work to do in this center of higher education, primarily in the direction of better organizing and achieving ideological and action unity in their own ranks, and to intensify the efforts in connection with unmasking the bearers of these weaknesses and activities from antiself-management and antisocialist positions.

PLANINC RETURNS FROM BULGARIA, COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD192347 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, returned to Belgrade late this afternoon after her official and friendly visit to Bulgaria. We received the following statement in which Milka Planinc makes an assessment of the talks with Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and other Bulgarian officials:

[Begin Planinc recording] We exchanged views on all issues which should normally interest neighboring socialist countries, as well as on international issues where it is known that the positions of the countries in the international community are different and where there are also different assessments of world trends in some aspects. But above all there is a joint interest of the peoples in the struggle for peace, disarmament and in the struggle for the economic progress of all.

Particular attention was paid to the (?exchange) of assessments on the situation in Europe, particularly in the Balkans, and to the great need to do our utmost to commit ourselves to the Balkans continuing to be a stable area, to have relations between the countries develop in a way which would make it possible for this area to be truly stable on a lasting basis.

We talked a lot about economic questions [words indistinct] questions and about our possible cooperation in this, and we concentrated on how to create a new quality of relations, particularly now, with plans for the 1985-90 period, in the direction of greater industrial cooperation and specialization of our economies, by compiling these plans on a more long-term basis.

We spoke very openly, from beginning to the end, even about controversial issues. It is known that they exist, in particular with regard to Macedonia and the Macedonian problem. I must say that we discussed important issues too, in a way which was not a way of quarrelling but of opening prospects, because the existence of these problems has not been a condition for our cooperation and will not be in the future. But from the political point of view it is our responsibility to eliminate the obstacles which hinder this cooperation from becoming even better.

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Taken as a whole, the atmosphere was very cordial. This is laid down by the (?protocol), in particular thanks to my host the premier, Comrade Filipov and to all other comrades. I will end by saying what I said at the beginning -- it was a very meaningful, comprehensive debate and an exchange of views, and, I hope, a useful visit. [end recording]

SWISS VIEW ANTI-SFRY FRONT WITH RISING TOLERANCE

LD191219 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1121 GMT 19 Jul 84

["Incomprehensible Behaviour of Swiss Authorities" -- TANJUG headline; by Momcilo Blagojevic]

[Text] Berne, July 19 (TANJUG) -- Anti-Yugoslav actions by groups of Albanian irredentists, fascist emigres, Balists and Ustashi which have escalated once more on the territory of neutral Switzerland are being viewed by the local authorities with increasing tolerance.

The demonstrations stated in Berne last Saturday, when slogans advocating the dismemberment of Yugoslavia, that is, the annexation of its Autonomous Province of Kosovo to the neighbouring state of Albania were shouted, were accompanied by various forms of violent behaviour, to which the Swiss police did not react. No sign of any special police security was to be seen on the streets of Berne through which the demonstrators passed on their way to the Yugoslav Embassy.

Members of the anti-Yugoslav groups charged with "keeping order" during the demonstrations, frisked and beat up persons they considered suspect. Yugoslav representatives in Berne were astounded when warned by the police that "demonstrations could not be photographed."

Throughout the day, fascist activists from the ranks of the extreme emigre groups cruised round the block where the Yugoslav Embassy is located, forcibly carrying out identity checks and photographing Yugoslavs visiting the embassy on business for their "files," unhindered by the police.

The culmination of the partiality shown by the Swiss authorities to the anti-Yugoslav fascist front was exposed when the request of the Yugoslav Embassy for the demonstrators to be kept at a certain distance from the embassy building was turned down. On the contrary, the police ceremoniously provided an improvised flight of steps on the street to enable a "delegation" from the demonstrations escorted by the police, to throw their propaganda material into the embassy courtyard.

BRIEFS

LCY FINANCES, MEMBERSHIP FIGURES -- Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG) -- The membership fees paid by the about 2.3 million members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) last year amounted to six billion 678 million dinars, or roughly 44.5 million dollars according to the current exchange rate. Although the number of LCY members dropped in 1983 by 75,000 or 3.5 percent as against the previous year, party revenues rose nominally due to the high inflation rate by one billion dinars despite the reduced rates at which membership fees are determined. The expenditures of the LCY Central Committee amounted to 2.7 percent of the revenues from the membership fees, those of the republican and provincial committees, to 28.5 percent, and of the over 60,000 basic party organisations, to 68.8 percent. The party apparatus employs about 6,150 people, about 1,000 of whom officials. This is 152 or 2.5 percent more than at the end of 1982, but a lower increase rate than in the previous years. The datawere published at a session of the LCY Supervision Commission in Belgrade today, Wednesday. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 18 Jul 84 LD]